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In the Matter of:
Distribution of 1993, 1994,
1995, 1996 and 1997 Cable
Royalty Funds

| Docket No. 2000-2 | CARP CD 93-97

Tuesday,
December 12, 2000

The oral arguments took place at 9:30 a.m., in Room 414 of the Library of Congress' Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20559.

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE DOROTHY K. CAMPBELL, Chairperson

THE HONORABLE JOHN W. COOLEY

THE HONORABLE MARK J. DAVIS

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Also Present:

Raul Galaz - Independent Producers Group

Т.	F-K-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-5
2	(9:45 a.m.)
3	JUDGE CAMPBELL: We are continuing, for
4	the record, the matter of the Distribution of Cable
5	Royalty Funds, Docket Number 2000-2, CARP CD 93-97.
6	This morning we will begin with oral
7	arguments on IPG's Motion to Strike Testimony and
8	Preclude Introduction of Evidence.
9	Before we do, for the record, Mr. Tucci,
10	will you explain who is with you today?
11	MR. TUCCI: Sure. Michael Tucci on behalf
12	of Program Suppliers. Greg Olaniran just stepped out,
13	I believe, to the restroom. So if we could
14	JUDGE CAMPBELL: We can wait for him.
15	MR. TUCCI: Thank you. I'd appreciate it.
16	Mr. Popham, Ms. Popham, would you identify
17	yourselves for the record?
18	MR. POPHAM: I'm Jim Popham, Vice
19	President of MPAA.
20	MRS. POPHAM: I'm Jo Popham, Legal
21	Assistant.
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Lutzker, would you do

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

1	likewise? For the record, just introduce yourself.
2	MR. LUTZKER: Arnold Lutzker of Lutzker &
3	Lutzker, and Raul Galaz of Independent Producers
4	Group.
5	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you. Good morning.
6	MR. OLANIRAN: Good morning, Your Honor.
7	Greg Olaniran from Program Suppliers.
8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you.
9	MR. OLANIRAN: And with me is Michael
10	Tucci, also for Program Suppliers, and Jim Popham.
11	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you.
12	(Laughter.)
13	JUDGE DAVIS: Everyone is here twice.
14	(Laughter.)
15	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That's all right. We're
16	glad you're here.
17	To begin the hearing, again, oral
18	arguments on IPG's Motion to Strike Testimony. And
19	since it's your motion, Mr. Lutzker?
20	MR. LUTZKER: Yes. And I had just sort of
21	a procedural
22	JUDGE CAMPRELL. Absolutely

1	MR. LUTZKER: matter that I'd like to
2	raise first. Our motion is multifaceted and covers
3	sort of different aspects of discovery. We originally
4	considered filing separate motions, but for ease of
5	sort of paperwork and sort of the mechanics we felt it
6	would be useful to sort of put everything in one
7	motion.
8	For oral argument purposes, I might
9	suggest that we might want to consider these seriatim,
10	rather than sort of me going through the whole thing
11	and
12	JUDGE CAMPBELL: You do a portion; they
13	respond.
14	MR. LUTZKER: I'll do a portion. I'll do
15	the first issue, and then Greg would have an
16	opportunity, and then we can resolve that, if
17	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I think that will make it
18	easier to follow.
19	MR. LUTZKER: Okay.
20	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Do you have any problem
21	with that?
22	MR. LUTZKER: No, I don't have any problem

1 | with it.

Okay. All right. Then I'll just take it in the order in which it appears in our briefs and focus on the TV Data logs as an initial matter.

As the Copyright Office has said throughout this proceeding, in the various orders issued in June, September, and October, there are critical questions regarding both who is represented in this proceeding and what is represented.

There are also critical questions regarding the mechanics of the surveys of the data that's collected and submitted to the agency for determination on the merits. Within our analysis of the MPA presentation, one of the essential pillars of their case relates to the TV Data logs that have been collected, analyzed, incorporated, and ultimately involved in their presentation.

Now, and this would apply sort of across the board to all of the discovery matters that we have before you. The rules of the Copyright Office of this proceeding are unusual.

They're not -- they don't follow strict

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federal rules in that if there is not an opportunity for examinations of witness before the hearing, depositions, and the like, we have a single, primary obligation to fulfill our commitment to both the Copyright Office, to the CARP, and to the entities that both we represent and that others represent. And that is to provide the documentation that we use in our case, underlying our case, and related to our case.

The course of discovery, as you can see by the various pleadings that have been filed in this case, has been contentious and has been loaded with disputes. One of the areas that we feel is not subject to reasonable dispute is the issue of the TV Data logs.

There is no question that in the direct case of the MPAA the factual assertion is made that MPAA ordered 130 television station logs, which are then distilled and used in connection with the presentation of its factual analysis, and ultimately its formulation of how royalties should be distributed.

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This is, if anything, the pivot issue of this case. As an opposing claimant, we are entitled to the full breadth of the material that was used in assembling this factual basis for their distribution analysis.

We asked early on for all the documentation provided from TV Data. As you can see from the pleadings, one of the difficulties is that these are massive amounts of material that are typically transmitted electronically, that are stored on -- in electronic files, that are made available to parties in electronic form, meaning disks and floppies or CD-ROMs.

We have a right under the Copyright Office rules to the 130 television station logs. We asked for them. We were given disks containing logs, but it took a while, it took a long while, in fact, for us to be able to open them. When it turned out we were able to open them, lo and behold we didn't get 130 television station logs; we had 82. Actually, there were two disks, and there was -- there was a second disk with 29 commercial stations, as I understand it.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

But, fundamentally, there were 82 station logs that we were focused on, because if you added those 20 it would actually be 149, 150 logs that were actually ordered. The 130 logs, we got 42.

We have asked for the additional logs. They haven't been provided. We filed a Motion to Compel with the Copyright Office. The Copyright Office granted the Motion to Compel. They still haven't been provided.

Under the Copyright Office's longstanding procedures, when parties fail to turn over documents that underlie factual assertions within their case, they fail to provide the documents, those assertions and the implications of those assertions must be stricken from the record. And that's what we focus on in our first portion of our relief.

We asked. They weren't provided. The excuses that are provided are really non-availing. The suggestion that MPAA tells us in pleadings that they didn't use these, that they made an assessment, didn't use them, that is not an availing answer. We have a right, as a claimant, as a participant in this

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	proceeding, to have the record that they worked with
2	in documentation form.
3	They can't tell us what we need to
4	analyze. They can't tell us. They can't frame our
5	case, because we have a right under Copyright Office
6	rules and procedures, to do that on our own
7	initiative. We have a right to cross examine and find
8	out if certain material wasn't used, and we don't know
9	that it wasn't, but if certain material wasn't used,
10	why wasn't it used?
11	What are the implications of that
12	material? And perhaps using that material would
13	provide different results. If it provides different
14	results, it obviously goes to the core of the analysis
15	that they have imposed.
16	Now, there are a few other issues that
17	sort of I just bottom line, I don't think there
18	is any question we asked; we didn't get. It was
19	compelled; we didn't get it.
20	JUDGE COOLEY: Can I interject
21	MR. LUTZKER: Sure.
22	JUDGE COOLEY: with a question? Did

the Copyright Office order the production specifically of the 48 what's been called missing station logs?

MR. LUTZKER: The Copyright Office ordered the -- compelled the delivery of 130 logs. The fact that 48 were missing was not known to IPG until it opened the files, and the Copyright Office never dealt with that issue. One of the questions is, you know, this is time barred, or it's already been ruled upon in the Copyright Office. That's not the case.

The Copyright Office has never been faced It has simply ordered -- in June it with this fact. ordered the compulsion of these documents. We filed a motion based upon the failure to have these -- these and other records made available. When they were made available, they were not accessible at the time our motion was filed. We did not know what documents were in the electronic file.

Nevertheless, by the time the Copyright Office issued its ruling -- and the ruling that we asked for, which was given in September, related to interpretive and analytic data that TV Data would have supplied to MPAA, which had nothing to do with the

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missing 48, because we thought at that point in time 1 that we had them. 2 JUDGE COOLEY: Is it your position that 3 4 the Copyright Office has already made a determination all really satisfy 5 t.hat. 130 station logs the 6 requirement of supporting the direct testimony of 7 their witness? MR. LUTZKER: That's our position. 8 Ι 9 mean, as a practical matter, their direct case says, "We ordered 130 logs. We analyzed these logs, and we 10 produced our result." That's what their direct case 11 12 says. The Copyright Office, in June, in their 13 order the 28th of June, said, "Deliver the 130 logs." 14 15 At no point was that challenged, contested. It was said, "We will deliver the logs." The logs that were 16 delivered were 82 logs. Period. It wasn't like, "Oh, 17 18 we made a mistake. We want to amend. We want to 19 change." At no point was that done. 20 And by the compulsion of the Copyright 21 Office, the 130 logs are part of their underlying 22 documentation, even if they don't use it.

The Copyright Office has explained in their October 10th order, indicated that -- and this is a point that will come up sort of perhaps repeatedly during the course of this discussion this morning -- even if documents are not directly relied upon by a party, they still may be discoverable because of the interrelationship of those underlying documents to the foundation of the case.

Now, in our view, one does not order 130 documents, 130 television station logs, for no reason relative to this case. One does not state in a direct case that one has ordered that unless it bears some relationship to the analysis that's ongoing.

We are handicapped. Our hands are tied behind our back, and we are forced to accept the explanation of the MPAA as to what logs it has, when they will be sent, and that's not the way the discovery rules work. We have precious little opportunity here to conduct full procedures as one would in a federal trial under the federal rules.

Nevertheless, the MPAA helped write these rules by comments and testimony over the years.

1 They're well aware of them, and we're sort of caught in a situation now where there is no -- in our view, 2 there is no rational explanation why these haven't 3 4 been provided. And in the face of the June order that 5 compels 130 logs, in the absence of a request for 6 7 reconsideration of that order, in the delivery of logs in an electronic form that were inaccessible until 8 9 late in the proceeding, and after all relevant motions were filed to the Copyright Office, we are able to 10 11 discover for the first time that 48 logs are missing. 12 Out of 130, that represents more than a third of the 13 logs. 14 JUDGE COOLEY: Do you need these 15 station logs to cross examine --16 MR. LUTZKER: Absolutely. JUDGE COOLEY: -- the witness? 17 18 MR. LUTZKER: Absolutely. I mean, we are They say in their direct case, "We 19 entitled to them. ordered 130 logs." Now, they use 82 stations in their 20 21 sample. Okay. Why do you use -- why have you ordered 22 130 and you use 82? Well, they made some rational --

presumably rational decisions and analysis as to why they sort of didn't need 130 stations in their analysis.

And, you know, one of the things that's -there are a handful of stations that, as will be shown
later, have sort of significant impact based on the
number of distant signals carried. But then the
numbers drop off dramatically, and after the first,
you know, five or 10 stations you're dealing with a
large mass of stations.

And the fungibility and interchangability and expansion of the documentation becomes a very critical component of the ultimate analysis. Programs that are carried on those missing 48 don't show up in the survey if they're not carried on the other 82.

In many cases, that is -- that can be the situation. We are allowed to cross examine based upon that information. It may be that market impact varies based upon the particular stations. Is there a rhyme or reason to the particular stations that haven't been counted versus the ones that are in the survey? The station logs are a window on that.

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And I would add, when this very issue was posed by MPAA against IPG early in the case, and there was a mistaken understanding -- and I'll explain that -- that IPG had studied 167 stations and delivered -- it was alleged that we delivered 99 station logs -- well, it turned out, in fact, we delivered all of the station logs. There were missing logs repeatedly, but they were, in fact, delivered, and the Copyright Office so acknowledged in a later order.

But in that situation, MPAA insisted that the failure to deliver those missing 60 logs, 67 logs, whatever it was, justified wiping out our use of that material in our direct case. And they had a right to do that. They had a -- they were right because they did deserve that material.

If we researched it and made conclusions, for whatever reason, that this material should not be included in our case, that's got to be relevant to you.

You've got to know it's really -- discovery helps you reach the conclusion. We pose the questions, and ultimately you're the ones that are

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going to make the decision. If we don't have the material that we need to ask the questions in the analysis, then your decisionmaking progress is implicated.

And that's why the discovery process, even though it's limited, has a critical value in this proceeding. And in our view, there really isn't any excuse. I mean, in some ways it's harmless error. They didn't use these logs. What's the big deal?

To us, first of all, there is a procedural big deal, number one. Number two, as I said, cross examination leads to areas that can be unpredictable until you look at the material. And we are entitled to look at that material.

And so, I mean, I think looking at the way they approach our case, this has a parallel. And if they were prepared to say to the Copyright Office in a Motion to Strike, "Remove all of our TV Data logs, because we didn't provide the missing 67," then fair is fair. We did provide those, and so the claim was not grounded. But in this case, there is no question that they haven't provided them.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

JUDGE COOLEY: Okay. 1 MR. OLANIRAN: Good morning, Your Honors. 2. Gred Olaniran. 3 Before I respond to Mr. Lutzker's points, 4 I just wanted to sort of get at a couple of discovery 5 6 principles that quide the discovery in this 7 proceeding. The first one is that discovery is limited 8 only to documents that a witness relies upon for 9 factual assertions which he doesn't have a clear 10 11 memory of, which means that when the witness doesn't rely on that it's not discoverable. Now, it doesn't 12 mean that if you think the witness should have relied 13 on these, or you knew that a document existed which 14 the witness might have relied upon, or anything of 15 that sort. 16 The standard is, if the witness relies on 17 18 a document for factual assertion in their testimony, 19 then it has to be produced. If the witness did not 20 rely on it, it is not required to be produced. Now, speaking directly to the Copyright 21 22 order, which IPG believes governs this particular

issue, I believe it's the June 28 order, on page 11.

The line that they seem to be hanging their hats on reads, "Apparently, the TV logs purchased from TV Data for the 130 stations are part of the CDC database."

To the extent that they are, their production is covered by Ruling 12, which meant that we needed to produce them, which meant that because of the representations that IPG made to the Copyright Office, the Copyright Office believed that the 130 stations were a part of the CDC database, which actually is not true.

To sort of give you an idea how this whole issue came to be, Ms. Kessler's testimony refers to 130 station logs that MPAA routinely purchases from TV Data on a regular basis. Now, that doesn't mean that they purchase -- MPAA purchased 130 stations for the purpose of this litigation. MPAA has a standing order with TV Data for 130 stations.

We use them for a variety of purposes -satellite distribution, cable distribution,
enforcement purposes, and a multitude of issues. It's
just a standing order for station logs to be delivered

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

to MPAA or to whom MPAA directs them to deliver the stations to.

The stations that were produced, the 82 stations, are the stations that Ms. Kessler relied upon for her testimony, to the extent that she relied on those stations. So I just wanted to clear that up.

Mr. Lutzker mentioned 149 and 29. I'm not sure where those numbers came from. I'm going to stick to the three numbers that we know -- the 82, which are the commercial stations that we provided data on; the 102, which is in one of IPG's exhibits, which actually is an addition of data commercial stations which are not relevant for purposes of this hearing; and the 130, which is the one number that appears once in Ms. Kessler's testimony.

As to the issue of the TV Data logs itself, this Motion to Strike Testimony is late. The September 13th order, on page 3, says if IPG has any concerns with the TV Data data they have to petition the CARP within seven days of initiation. The CARP initiated -- was initiated on October 17th. They

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didn't do that. They had the data at that point.

Now, there were other issues as far as whether there were any explanatory documents, and I direct you to page 3 of the order, which -- and the first full paragraph which says, "With respect to TV Data logs, Program Suppliers shall inform the library no later than September 20, 2000, whether correspondence and other documents discussed in the logs exist."

They were not talking about the logs, because IPG had the logs by then. That was the issue at that point, as we pointed out in our brief. So the issue of missing stations is time barred.

Secondly, we believe that order also addressed the issue of whether or not any additional documents needed to be produced at all. If the Copyright Office thought at that point that the TV Data logs were still an issue, they would have said we needed to produce it. They didn't raise it at that point. The only issue that they were raising at that point was whether or not there were any explanatory documents.

We informed the Copyright Office that 1 there were no explanatory documents, and that was the 2 end of the issue. 3 Mr. Olaniran, on that 4 JUDGE COOLEY: 5 point, I believe that IPG is arguing, in their brief anyway, that they couldn't open the electronic files 6 7 until about, I don't know, after -- on or after October 24th of this year. 8 Actually, I'm not sure 9 MR. OLANIRAN: that's -- they may have argued that point, but at that 10 point, with the Copyright Office, opening the TV Data 11 12 logs was not an issue. They had had it for quite some time, and I think we pointed out in our brief, too, 13 that they had said that they couldn't open it. But I 14 1.5 don't think that's entirely correct. 16 JUDGE COOLEY: Okay. MR. OLANIRAN: As to the issue of whether 17 18 or not the 48 "missing" stations are producible at all, they are not, and they are not because of the 19 20 Ms. Kessler did not rely on that for her standard. testimony. When they asked us for the documents that 21

she relied on in her testimony, we produced 82

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commercial stations.

JUDGE COOLEY: Can you tell me, if you know, how that selection was made. In other words, how were the 82 picked from the 130? What criteria, if any, were used?

MR. OLANIRAN: I believe one of the criteria that was used was stations that had maybe 80,000 plus subscribers, and we produced a document to that effect. And so the documents that are related to the stations that we relied on for her testimony have been produced.

I think the reason this is confusing is because the Copyright Office said apparently there are 130 stations in the CDC database. Well, CDC manages pretty much the entire electronic database for MPAA. It doesn't mean that everything in the CDC database is relevant to this proceeding. And when we order -- when MPAA orders TV Data data from TV Data they don't order it for '97 cable royalties. They order -- it's a standing order that they could use for a multitude of purposes.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: It's a bulk order, for

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example.

MR. OLANIRAN: So maybe, if anything at all, Ms. Kessler was making a reference to, you know, to only order X number of station -- station logs from TV Data data. And that's all there was.

The documents that -- the stations that were relied upon were the 82 stations, and those have been produced.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: For example, perhaps you're talking about, for clarification purposes here, there's a bulk order annually perhaps. You use the information for a variety of reasons. And for the purposes of this type of cable royalty distribution, the 82 were the ones that were relevant. The other ones may not have been relevant for this type of purpose. Is that what you're saying?

MR. OLANIRAN: That's absolutely correct.

And to even be more specific, 102 stations were actually sent to Nielsen for study purposes -- 20 non-commercial and 82 commercial. And when it was sent to Nielsen, the anticipation was not that it was going to be used for this. Non-commercial stations, for

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	example, are relevant for their own purposes, but
2	they're not relevant in this proceeding. But they
3	were sent.
4	And you will see in a number of the
5	exhibits where they get 82 stations data on 82
6	stations, and in another instance they get data on 102
7	stations. The reason is that if the data came
8	directly from CDC, after CDC has used what's relevant
9	for the purposes of this proceeding, they will get
10	data on 82 stations.
11	If it's an original disk from Nielsen,
12	which CDC never did anything to, they would probably
13	get 102 stations.
14	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Far more data than you
15	would need.
16	MR. OLANIRAN: Right. So I mean, so
17	basically, again, the standard is there is not
18	anything that Ms. Kessler relied upon in her testimony
19	that has not been produced. The answer to that is no.
20	JUDGE COOLEY: Mr. Olaniran?
21	MR. OLANIRAN: Yes.
22	JUDGE COOLEY: The last order I think that

entered by the Copyright Office is dated October 10th of this year. And just to refresh our memory here, it says in this order -- and I'm reading from the brief of IPG, reply brief, page 7. "It does not follow that a witness must specifically consult or rely upon a particular document in making a factual assertion before that document becomes discoverable. It does not matter if the witness did not rely on that document in making the assertion, or even knew that the document existed. "How far one goes with this, meaning how many documents must be produced to trace the origin of a particular number or statement, depends upon the associated with producing those documents relative to the importance of the number or statement. But it is not, in this example, a defense to a discovery request to assert that the witness did not rely on or see the document requested." Now, how does that apply this to situation? I'm glad you brought that MR. OLANIRAN:

up, because they have actually done -- they have made

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an attempt to sort of mischaracterize the applicability of that order.

As an initial matter, that is the order that resulted in an October 11th telephone conference in which the Copyright Office partially reversed themselves and clarified it. It is true that a document, to the extent that it's relied upon by the witness, is discoverable. But if the witness does not rely on the document, it's not discoverable.

I don't disagree with that principle. The point in this particular issue is Ms. Kessler did not rely on the so-called missing stations. And if you think about it, the remedy for not producing a document that you rely upon is striking the testimony that's related, to that -- to that -- to the particular document.

Well, there's no testimony relating to the so-called missing stations. So if you think about the remedy that -- I know the remedy that they're asking -- that is to strike everything -- well, that's not what the rule says. The rule says if there's a document that you rely on and you don't produce it,

1	then that testimony that's related to those documents
2	is you can ask that it be stricken.
3	But there's no testimony in Ms. Kessler's
4	testimony there's no assertion in Ms. Kessler's
5	testimony other than that one number. And if you
6	think about it, if you strike the number 130,
7	everything goes away. So if they want to strike the
8	number 130, we don't have a problem with that.
9	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Because it still doesn't
10	affect your case.
11	MR. OLANIRAN: It doesn't affect the case.
12	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Because you have the 82
13	which
14	MR. OLANIRAN: Because the numbers that we
15	relied on, the data have been provided.
16	JUDGE COOLEY: One question. You still
17	have this data available, right? The 48 station logs?
18	MR. OLANIRAN: To be quite candid, I don't
19	know what the state of the data is. All I know is the
20	data that she relied on for her testimony, we provided
21	it. I mean, again, it's a standing order that it's
22	used for a variety of purposes.

1	JUDGE COOLEY: Well, the reason I asked
2	the question is, I don't know how we're going to rule
3	on this, all right? But if did ask for, you know,
4	striking testimony, and so forth, but there might be
5	another remedy here which might be order production of
6	it.
7	The question I have is, is it in
8	existence?
9	MR. OLANIRAN: I honestly don't know.
10	JUDGE DAVIS: Excuse me. Could you let
11	the record reflect that Ms. Kessler entered the room?
12	Thank you.
13	I have a brief question that you may or
14	may not be able to answer. How many TV stations are
15	there?
16	(Laughter.)
17	MR. OLANIRAN: I can't answer that
18	question.
19	(Laughter.)
20	JUDGE DAVIS: Ms. Kessler, how
21	MS. KESSLER: I believe there are are
22	you talking about broadcast stations in the United

1	States or tell me the focus of this question.
2	JUDGE DAVIS: Yes, broadcast stations in
3	the U.S.
4	MS. KESSLER: I think 1,500, plus or minus
5	a couple hundred. Of those broadcast stations, maybe
6	700 plus are carried under any circumstance by cable
7	systems; within that group, maybe 500 plus carried as
8	distant signals. If you want precise answers, I can
9	find them and bring them back to you.
10	JUDGE DAVIS: Thank you. That's
11	sufficient for now.
12	MR. OLANIRAN: Just in closing, just I
13	mean, just so you understand, even IPG produced
14	documents from TV Data. And to the extent we have
15	never said, for example, "Give us your entire orders
16	with TV Data," because IPG, as Mr. Lutzker said
17	yesterday, is a media entity and they use the data for
18	a variety of purposes.
19	And to clarify the issue that Mr. Lutzker
20	also referred to earlier about they produced all of
21	the documents, the issue in our Motion to Strike was
22	never the number of stations. We wanted to know how

they got 99 -- how they got the 99-station sample, 1 because the testimony talks extensively about 166 2 And it does say from the 166 we have a 3 stations. 4 99-station sample. And our question was directed specifically 5 at, how did you arrive at 99? Did you rank it one 6 7 through 10? Did you go 10 to one? Tell us how. 8 know the criteria; we just didn't know how you applied 9 it. That was the issue. The issue was never, have to have your station logs." So that is actually 10 11 the mischaracterization of what the issue was in that 12 particular case. In closing, all I'm saying is all of the 13 documents that Ms. Kessler relied on for her testimony 14 15 have been provided to IPG. And to the extent that she 16 didn't rely on the 48 stations, those documents should not be required to be produced. 17 18 There is nothing that they have asked for 19 related to Ms. Kessler's testimony that we have not 20 provided to them in this matter. 21 Let me just try to address MR. LUTZKER: 22 a few things. First, with respect to the issue of time barred and the concern of the Copyright Office, clearly the Copyright Office understood at the time the order in September was issued that IPG had not accessed these documents.

It had -- it was -- I'll say it in the vernacular -- sick and tired of having a situation where material was provided in a format that a claimant could not access, and it said to the MPAA, "Provide this documentation in a format that can be accessed." Period.

And then, in recognition of the problems that IPG had, it was saying in effect to IPG, "If you don't have access to the material, we want you to go to the CARP, and in the first week that the CARP is in business we want you to ask for an order, because enough is enough. We're not going to have this." That's what that order addressed.

Now, IPG had opened the material; and, therefore, the issue of going to the CARP and asking for the order was irrelevant from our point of view. If you recall, too, when we had our initial meeting here, the procedure that was established was that

motions to dismiss and strike would be filed contemporaneously by both parties on November 20th.

There was never an understanding that IPG had an obligation at that point to file a motion with respect to documents. We're not dealing with the documents with respect to TV Data that were not accessible. We're not dealing with the documents that were provided. We're dealing with documents that weren't provided. That's the critical question.

And from our point of view, there is no issue as to the timeliness of the motion. There is no issue as to the substance of the motion. The quotation that you made, Mr. Cooley, I think goes directly to the point of the reliance of -- the reliance argument that MPAA has stated in various aspects of this case.

You don't have to specifically rely upon a document. The Copyright Office said so. Now, this -- and in that order, and it's the issue that we'll get to next as well, because it was a major immediate concern of the MPAA that the release of the certification reports associated with the

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representation agreements was something that they did not want to disclose, for whatever reason. Okay?

So they conduct -- after the Copyright Office issues this order, which is basically seven or eight days before the CARP is going to be empaneled, with a compulsion on October 10th to deliver documents by the 13th of October. So they have two or three days to sort of get their act together.

There's a telephone call that is organized by MPAA at which point Bill Roberts, myself, and Greg Olaniran are on the telephone call to discuss this very issue of the obligation of MPAA to provide the certification reports. No mention is made about TV Data or other issues, but just with respect to the certification reports.

The core point -- and as I think we explain in our brief, the process that was undertaken then greatly disserves IPG, the Panel, as well as the MPAA. Oral telephone conversations after the fact, no recordation, there are differences of opinion with respect to what was done, how it was done. Fundamentally, we have a citation in our brief to a

case that goes to sort of the binding -- the nature of 7 the binding precedent of oral telephone conversations, 2 or oral conversations not recorded. 3 There could have been a transcript made. 4 There wasn't a transcript made. It was a call not 5 initiated by IPG. 6 7 The core concept -- and I will concede that during the course of the conversation, based upon 8 representations made by Mr. Olaniran, Bill Roberts 9 said, "With respect to the fact that Ms. Kessler did 10 rely upon these documents with respect 11 preparation of Exhibit 3, they were not compelled." 12 13 I am going to get to other aspects of that at a later point, but I don't think it is fair to 14 15 necessarily hold ${\tt Mr.}$ Roberts to that ultimate 16 conclusion in the light of all of the documentation and all of the orders that the Copyright Office has 17 18 issued to date, because by the very nature an oral conversation does not permit -- there's no briefs, 19 20 there's no paperwork that we're dealing with. 21 We're dealing with a telephone call which 22 lasted probably 15 minutes at most, going back and forth, at the end of the day. I certainly accepted whatever he was going to say, but not necessarily agreeing with either what was said or with the result.

And to bind a party in this proceeding, with this type of record and documentation, to a last-minute, what I characterize as almost a frantic phone call because they don't want to provide these documents for some reason, strikes us as something that this Panel has to put in context.

If you want to give it credibility, you must give it credibility in the context in which it The written order, which comes out from the comes. Register's Office, is the official documents of the Copyright Office. The telephone conversations with staff, even though staff contributes to these the process of documents, the Copyright resolving its determinations for written documentation is obviously more rigorous than telephone conversation.

I'd like to add one other sort of critical point. It was just now stated that the 82 stations were developed based upon a list of stations that have

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1	more than 80,000 distant subscribers. And, frankly,
2	we weren't prepared or else I'd have extra copies
3	of this, and I will provide these extra copies later
4	to the Panel.
5	But I will identify for the record one of
6	the documents we received in discovery this was one
7	of the early documents that was provided in relation
8	to the analysis that was made it's a February 1,
9	1999, document from presumably, it comes it's a
10	computer printout, so I assume it has a source of
11	Cable Data Corporation.
12	And it identifies stations, TV stations
13	which exceed 80,000 distant subscribers. And the
14	title continues, when F1/F2 systems are included.
15	This document lists 131 stations. This is
16	the document that was, we believe although we
17	cannot verify was the basis upon which and
18	certainly relates to the number associated in the
19	direct case of the MPAA.
20	JUDGE COOLEY: Are there any two stations
21	on there that have you made that check?
22	MR. LUTZKER: It's our understanding that

1	they are. But until we had the full documentation,
2	sort of final analysis, we it does appear that they
3	are here, I'll say in the main, and if I don't know
4	if there are any exceptions to it or not.
5	JUDGE COOLEY: Have you shown that
6	document
7	MR. LUTZKER: Well, this document
8	originates from them.
9	JUDGE COOLEY: I understand, but
10	MR. OLANIRAN: I don't know what
11	JUDGE COOLEY: they've turned over a
12	lot of documents.
13	MR. LUTZKER: Okay. So when we're dealing
14	with the 80,000 database, 80,000-station database
15	and, remember, that document originates in 1999,
16	February of '99. So, presumably, there is a period of
17	time within which the documents are ordered.
18	Our view is 130 documents referenced in
19	this proceeding are fundamentally part of their case.
20	Whether they are specifically relied upon or not, they
21	are part of their data. They are part of the
22	documents that were compelled to be delivered.

The issue at this point in time is not, 1. can they go back and rectify the failure to deliver, 2 having been told to deliver these documents, having 3 been asked for on a multiplicity of occasions, having 4 been resisted aggressively through the course of this 5 proceeding. 6 7 The issue is, were these documents asked for? Should they have been provided? Failing to 8 provide them, what is the appropriate remedy with 9 respect to striking the language from the direct case? 10 11 Merely striking the reference to 130, and editing it 12 to 82, in our view is a totally unsatisfactory 13 solution, which allows for a disregard of the orders of the Copyright Office. 14 And we don't think that that's the type of precedent that you would like to 15 16 set. JUDGE COOLEY: Could you clarify for me, 17 18 if you know, what date you were able to --19 MR. LUTZKER: Yes. 20 JUDGE COOLEY: -- open the electronic --21 MR. LUTZKER: Okay. It was sometime in

early September. It was -- it post-dated -- we filed

a motion in August for interpretive and analytic documentation from TV Data to either Cable Data Corp or MPAA. And that interpretive and analytic data, not additional TV logs, was the essence of what the ruling addressed.

At the time, we indicated we had the TV

Data logs in the electronic format which were inaccessible, and we were still working with Cable Data Corp and MPAA. And there was an exchange of efforts to try to, you know, open those documents, and IPG retained, you know, special software consultants in Texas to try to get access to the documents.

So efforts were undergoing, even though they had not been successful at that point. They were ultimately successful before the order was released, but it was not reflected in the paperwork.

Okay. Added to the fact that the -- the data -- the TV Data logs were provided -- CDC provided a zip disk on August 29th, so the delivery proceeded then. The ability to open it sort of -- it took additional time.

MR. OLANIRAN: May I respond to a couple

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of the points? 1 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Please do. 2 On the question of this MR. OLANIRAN: 3 document that they said was produced in discovery that 4 lists 131 stations, I think that is inconsistent with 5 what I said earlier that we have a standing order with 6 7 TV Data data to get the station logs for a certain number of stations. 8 9 I suppose that probably includes also non-10 commercial stations and stations that we order for a 11 variety of reasons. So it's no surprise that it has 12 that many stations on it. 13 As far as when IPG has asked us for the TV Data data, if you look at Exhibit G of our opposition, 14 15 on the very last -- Exhibit E, I'm sorry -- of our 16 opposition, the very last page, you will see 17 activity log that CDC kept on their interactions with IPG. 18 19 If you look at this date, August 22, 2000, 20 CDC sends IPG 1997 TV Data logs in DBASE-III format, because IPG had difficulty reading the DAT format. 21 22 August 29th, sent 1997 TV Data logs again,

due to apparently damaged/corrupted data. 1 September 15th, sent 1997 sweep and LSN 2 data in DBASE-III format on zip disks. 3 If you drop down to the fourth item, key 4 to MPAA program codes used in TV Data data, which 5 6 actually is consistent with what the Copyright Office 7 order said with regard to explanatory information. September 18th, received call from Raul 8 saying he wouldn't be in the office to receive and 9 data until Wednesday, 10 load the September 11 Clearly, they had access to the data before the Copyright Office order. 12 13 As far as the meaning of the October 10th 14 order, as it relates to the October 11th telephone conference, the October 10th order, the passage that 15 you read earlier, referred to -- first of all, that 16 17 order was addressing the issue with respect to the 18 representation agreements and because of the issue that led to the October 11th telephone conference. 19 20 And what I explained during the telephone 21 conference was if you ask a party, "Well, what

did you rely on for that

document

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particular

assertion?" and they give you a book, well, that's -if you speak to a specific portion of the book that's
irrelevant to the testimony, doesn't mean that the
entire book is relevant to the testimony.

And that's the same argument that I made to Mr. Roberts on the phone the following day, and I said, if I remember sort of -- this is not accurate, but I said something to the effect that, "Imagine, if you will, if Ms. Kessler had said 50 percent of the viewers in D.C. like I Love Lucy, and the other side says, "Well, what did you rely on for that testimony?" and we produce a book that you see data on the viewing habits of the entire United States.

Can you then come back and say, "Well, I want to know what you rely on for saying 50 percent of the people in Maryland like I Love Lucy." Well, obviously, that's not discoverable.

What is relevant for the purposes of her testimony is the portion of whatever is produced that relates to the testimony. And when we get to the issue of the rep agreements, we will talk about that a little bit more because they admit the same issue

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

with respect to the '97 certifications, which I argued in the October 11th telephone conference that Ms. Kessler did not rely on those documents. And Mr. Roberts correctly said if she didn't rely on them, they don't have to produce them. JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Lutzker? MR. LUTZKER: In terms of this latest reference, I think you can see quite clearly that IPG had received documents from CDC in terms of these TV Data logs which had not been opened. There was communication back and forth during the period both prior to and after the Copyright Office issuing its order of September 13th, by which it compelled the parties to complete this negotiation in terms of a protective order, and for the parties to sort of have access to these critical documents. There is no question that the failure to deliver these documents was not before the Copyright Office at a time when these earlier orders were issued. As regards the oral conversation, I'd like

to sort of get into that in a little more detail in

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1	the next sort of focus presentation, sort of the
2	bottom line with respect to this exhibit. This
3	exhibit identifies 130 stations. We didn't make up
4	the number.
5	They put it in their brief. They are not
6	permitted, in our view, under the rules of the
7	Copyright Office's discovery procedures, to say which
8	parts of documents that they have ordered, analyzed,
9	and reviewed, in whatever form, in whatever fashion,
10	which ones we can look at to make our cross
11	examination have meaning.
12	And under the circumstances, their failing
13	to comply with the compulsion order in our view
14	compels the Panel to sort of take corrective action as
15	we've requested.
16	MR. OLANIRAN: I promise this will be my
17	last my final point on this.
18	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Okay. This is your final
19	point.
20	MR. OLANIRAN: Again, on those documents,
21	this goes right in line with my explanation earlier
22	where you are given a document that contains a lot of

information, but only a portion of which is relevant 1 to the testimony. That is a classic example. 2 Those stations -- I believe there are PBS 3 stations in there and stations that are used for other 4 I don't think Mr. Lutzker would argue that 5 purposes. PBS is irrelevant for the purposes of this proceeding. 6 7 And, again, it is possible to get a document from a party, only a portion of which is 8 9 relevant for the purposes of their testimony. Ιt doesn't mean everything under 10 that the sun is discoverable because it's in the document. 11 12 And for the purposes of the Motion to 13 Strike, if you have any questions that you can't 14 answer, you can save it for cross examination. 15 not a basis for a Motion to Strike. 16 And, finally, the remedy for documents 17 that are not produced in discovery is striking the testimony related to those documents. 18 We haven't 19 relied on them; they can't ask for the testimony to be 20 stricken because no testimony related to those missing 21 stations are in Ms. Kessler's testimony.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

JUDGE CAMPBELL: Why don't we take about

a 10-minute break, so we can convene on this point, 1 and then we can all move forward and not feel like 2 we're confusing things. 3 proceedings 4 (Whereupon, the in the foregoing matter went off the record at 5 10:38 a.m. and went back on the record at 6 7 10:54 a.m.) Before we move forward, 8 JUDGE CAMPBELL: 9 since there is an exhibit here, the TV stations which exceed 80,000 distant subscribers -- it looks like 10 11 it's a CDC, Cable Data Corporation, issued document -we would like for the record some clarification. 12 Mr. Lutzker, I believe you provided that 13 for us, but we want clarification from both parties, 14 15 so you will be able to respond. First, I want -- Mr. Lutzker, for the 16 record, can you tell us anything about the captions 17 here where it says, "Distant subscribers when F1 and 18 19 2 systems included, " and then also towards the bottom 20 there is a star, asterisk, it means "exists in TV Data DTL, " which might be -- mean data log, but we don't 21 22 know, 1997, R means exists on TVRO, and we're not

1	quite sure what the rest actually says. Can you
2	clarify for us what any of that means?
3	MR. LUTZKER: I would respectfully say
4	this was provided to us in discovery. This is the raw
5	document that we received.
6	JUDGE CAMPBELL: We understand that. But
7	you've received it, and you've had it, and we're
8	asking, do you understand what any of that means?
9	MR. LUTZKER: I can't say that I'm sure.
10	I mean, this would be subject to cross examination, in
11	other words.
12	JUDGE CAMPBELL: But what I'm saying is,
13	at this point, at this moment, without cross
14	examining
15	MR. LUTZKER: My guess is
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: you've had it for a
17	while, do you understand it? If you don't, we can
18	certainly we're going to also ask you what it
19	means. We want to make sure we get on the record what
20	everybody understands this document to mean, so that
21	we can figure out what it means.
22	MR. LUTZKER: I think we made an

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

assumption, let me put it like that, which is not --1 it's subject to clarification, obviously -- that items 2 3 that are starred are in this 82 group. Items that are not starred -- no, I'm sorry. Is it okay -- I mean, 4 Mr. Galaz has studied this. 5 He may have --6 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Certainly. 7 MR. GALAZ: Okay. I simply want to --8 JUDGE CAMPBELL: You're the lawyer. 9 MR. GALAZ: I'm the lawyer. Thank you. 10 The assumption that I certainly went on here was that of the starred items, and it appears to be 11 12 handwritten on the first page, and on the subsequent 13 pages it actually seems to be part of the spreadsheet, 14 that all of the starred items are within the TV Data 15 -- in the CDC database, meaning that each of those stations were stations that were ordered from TV Data. 16 17 I don't know that for fact, but that's what I would have presumed. 18 And just for purposes of clarification, 19 20 this actually had more than 130 stations, but -- all 21 of these pages. However, the starred items count up

to 130 or 131 stations, so that's why, looking at the

1	reference within the direct case, and then comparing
2	it with the number of starred stations here, it
3	appears as though that's what the reference was to.
4	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you. Anything else
5	you want to explain about that?
6	MR. LUTZKER: Let me just try to
7	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Oh. If you check page 2,
8	it says on the bottom, "Star means loaded in '97 TV
9	Data data log, or DTL. R means reported in TVRO SOA."
10	That helps if you know what those references mean, and
11	I bet we'll get that information in a minute.
12	MR. OLANIRAN: We're sort of handicapped,
13	since we don't have a copy of it.
14	(Laughter.)
15	JUDGE DAVIS: Oh. You don't have one?
16	Take a look at this one and we'll make another copy.
17	MR. OLANIRAN: Thank you.
18	(Whereupon, the proceedings in the
19	foregoing matter went off the record at
20	10:59 a.m. and went back on the record at
21	11:05 a.m.)
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Olaniran, do you have

some information for us regarding this? Can you explain perhaps what some of the abbreviations are? Particularly, next to the call sign there are a variety of categories -- TSCH -- the CH I believe references channel number, but it may not; and then the different column headings, what they might be.

If you could help us out with that and with any other identification information for the record it would be very, very helpful. And perhaps for your other side it could be very, very helpful.

MR. OLANIRAN: I'm actually going to probably get Ms. Kessler's help in doing that. But I just wanted to reiterate again that the issue, as we see it, is not, you know, whether the documents -- all of the stations listed here are -- producing all of the stations listed here. The issue, as we see it, is whether the documents, the station logs that were relied upon in Ms. Kessler's testimony have been produced. Those clearly have.

And, again, while this contains a great number of stations, many of which we didn't use in our testimony, our view is that those don't relate to Ms.

Kessler's testimony.

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SUDGE CAMPBELL: I understand what you're saying, but I also understand that there's a question as to why, and perhaps at some point we can get to the why. You had mentioned earlier PBS stations would not be included, and that's part of the why. To just presume that the Panel and the other side understand your why makes it a little difficult for the realities to show, but I do understand your argument there.

MR. OLANIRAN: I'm actually glad you brought that point up, because one of the unique aspects of the CARP proceeding is that we don't get to depositions. do Because don't get we to do depositions, we only get to discover underlying documents, those documents don't. come with explanations sometimes, which means you either figure them -- figure out what the documents mean on your own or wait until cross examination to ask questions.

They had documents that we have no clue what they mean. We haven't made those documents a basis for our Motion to Strike. We're willing to explain, to the extent we can, what the individual

1	numbers mean. But I think a fundamental point is
2	they're not guaranteed explanations.
3	Now, the column headings I mean, I
4	don't think anyone would argue that an abbreviated
5	column heading, you know, what does it mean? What
6	does LEN mean? What does YR mean? Things like that.
7	JUDGE CAMPBELL: We're not asking for an
8	analysis
9	MR. OLANIRAN: Right.
10	JUDGE CAMPBELL: of the numbers.
11	MR. OLANIRAN: Right.
12	JUDGE CAMPBELL: But we would since we
13	have this and there are column headings that are
14	abbreviated, it would be helpful to all here to know
15	what they mean, just so we can
16	MS. KESSLER: Would you like to ask
17	questions, or would you just like for me to talk?
18	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Again, I'll ask what the
19	abbreviations mean in the column headings.
20	MS. KESSLER: Okay.
21	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That would be a good
22	start.

1	MS. KESSLER: Okay. There are actually
2	two documents here. The first
3	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Why don't we begin with
4	page 1 that we all have, the front page.
5	MS. KESSLER: With all due respect, can we
6	start with the next page?
7	JUDGE CAMPBELL: If you'll explain why.
8	MS. KESSLER: I sure will. Okay. There
9	are two documents here. The first document has, in
10	the upper left-hand corner, February 1, 1999, F1/2/3
11	subs. That one page is a single document.
12	If you turn the page, there is a seven-
13	page printout, unnumbered, upper left-hand corner says
14	MEK 972, and that seven-page printout is a single
15	document, and it is the most important document on
16	which we relied.
17	Going across, the first column says "Call
18	Sign," and that is the call sign that the broadcast
19	station carries in its market.
20	The next column says "Type." I'm looking
21	at the first entry, KABC. It's a network station. N
22	stands for network. If you move down the page, since

1	we're in that column, E stands for educational.
2	Further down, I stands for independent. Nothing else
3	exciting on that column.
4	The next column "SBT," I suspect that that
5	means subtype. But regardless of what it means, what
6	it says for KABC is that it is a network station, and
7	it is an ABC affiliate.
8	"Channel" is the channel number assigned
9	to the broadcast station in its local market. The
10	city of license, Los Angeles; state, California.
11	Now, in the carriage of broadcast stations
12	by cable systems, cable systems make their payments
13	according to their gross receipts.
14	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Right. That's under the
15	copyright law. What are the categories 93-1, 93-2,
16	94-1? Are those months in '94? Are they half years?
17	MS. KESSLER: Those are half years. The
18	93-1 refers to the first half of 1993. 93-2 refers to
19	the second half of 1993. And that's the same for all
20	of the columns going across.
21	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And then, at the bottom
22	where it says "TV Data DTL," is that data log? Do

1	you
2	MS. KESSLER: Actually, I think DTL stands
3	for details.
4	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Details. And then,
5	what's a TVRO SOA?
6	MS. KESSLER: TVRO is a buzz word for
7	satellite carriers. You know, there are two
8	compulsory licenses, one for cable, one for satellite.
9	This is a message to me saying, "Marsha, look at this.
10	This station is carried by satellite carriers."
11	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And then, SOA?
12	MS. KESSLER: Statements of Account. And
13	statements of account are the documents that cable
14	systems file when they make their royalty payments
15	twice a year.
16	Now, as I was saying, the royalty that
17	cable systems pay is based on a number of factors, one
18	of which is their gross receipt. The cable systems
19	whose gross receipts are \$292,000 and above are what
20	we call Form 3 cable systems, because these they
21	pay the highest royalty, and they have to report their

distant signals within the structure of the statement

1	of account form.
2	And when we make the station selection, we
3	make it based on the reported distant carriage of
4	Form 3 cable systems.
5	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That was in your direct
6	case testimony.
7	MS. KESSLER: I'm sorry?
8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I believe that was in
9	your direct case testimony.
10	MS. KESSLER: Yes, ma'am. Exactly.
11	So what I did was I went through and
12	marked the I looked at 1997. Cable Data provides
13	the previous years just for interest/reference. It's
14	always helpful to see the distant carriage of a
15	broadcast station in context with its previous
16	carriage.
17	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Are these stars in the
18	final column placed by you, or did that the
19	asterisks, are those yours, or is that something that
20	CDC or whoever provided that's put in there?
21	MS. KESSLER: In the multi-page document
22	that was entered by Cable Data.

1	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That's what I thought
2	from the bottom. I just wanted to clarify that.
3	MS. KESSLER: All right. Do you have any
4	questions about the seven page
5	JUDGE COOLEY: I just have kind of a
6	general question. Did you use this document at all in
7	choosing the 82 stations that
8	MS. KESSLER: Yes, I did.
9	JUDGE COOLEY: underlie your testimony?
10	MS. KESSLER: I used it exclusively.
11	By the way, one thing that you had said,
12	Judge Cooley, I had the impression that you understood
13	that I picked the stations from the available TV Data
14	data that I had in stock. I did not. I picked them
15	based on what took place in the retransmission world,
16	and hoped that I had logs for the data that I was
L7	ordering. If I didn't, I would make the decision to
18	go back and retro order.
19	So the selection was not made from what I
20	had in the pantry. It was the selection was based
21	on the recipe. If I had to get more ingredients, I'd
22	go to the store and get more ingredients not from

1	what I already had.
2	JUDGE COOLEY: I understood the argument
3	to be something different than
4	MS. KESSLER: Okay.
5	JUDGE COOLEY: what was made by
6	counsel.
7	MS. KESSLER: The
8	JUDGE COOLEY: I guess maybe
9	MS. KESSLER: I feel like I'm testifying,
10	and I don't want to do that too much.
11	JUDGE CAMPBELL: No. I think
12	JUDGE COOLEY: But to clarify for me, the
13	48 that they are complaining about, are they on this
14	list?
15	MS. KESSLER: I don't know. I would think
16	probably yes, to the extent that I have the TV Data
17	logs at Cable Data. I assume those are the ones to
18	which they refer.
19	JUDGE COOLEY: Okay. And are those 48
20	are those does that pertain to are they relevant
21	to what we're doing here, the retransmission?
22	MS. KESSLER: In my judgment, no. for two

1	reasons. Frankly, I don't know the number. But among
2	those, 48 are non-commercial stations. The allocation
3	of programming on non-commercial stations is a Phase 1
4	matter between Program Suppliers versus PBS, but they
5	are not in consideration here. So, in my judgment,
6	they would not be an issue here.
7	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Well, most assuredly,
8	because they're not part of this, you don't use them
9	in calculating
LO	MS. KESSLER: Exactly.
L1	JUDGE CAMPBELL: whatever the formula
L2	is anyway.
L3	MS. KESSLER: Exactly. And, secondly,
L4	when we do when we ask for the Nielsen study, and
L5	in this particular year when I asked for the Nielsen
L6	study, it was not with the objective of putting on a
L7	case here at the CARP. It was for the objective of
L8	making a distribution of royalties.
L9	And I was going to make a point with that
20	and I lost it. Okay. Oh, the missing stations. Greg
21	hates this analogy, but it really is true. We have a
22	standing order with TV Data, which every couple of

years I look at and I may drop some stations and I may 1 add some stations. But it's just a standing order, 2 and it's like packing a freezer or a pantry with 3 goods, just in case I want to make something. 4 5 The actual recipe, I go to the pantry and 6 get the goods, and in this case the goods were 82 7 commercial stations. I didn't -- the pantry was 130 stations, but the goods were 82 stations. 8 9 those were the stations I used to distribute royalties to our represented companies. 10 11 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Based on the criteria 12 under the copyright law, correct? 13 MS. KESSLER: That's correct. Yes, ma'am. 14 Now, let me go to the second page of that, 15 the first page of the printout. Now, I'll tell you quite frankly the one thing that I don't know the 16 17 answer to is the extent to which any of these stations 18 are in the 82. I can certainly go back to the office 19 and check it. I just don't know the answer in the 20 room this morning. Our contract with Cable Data is based on 21 22 the number of stations that we order. And so to the

extent that I can add some more stations to the
sample, their contract is higher. And so they provide
me these data in the event I want to consider the
sample and increase the number of stations. So this
is not something that I request from them, but
something that they provide as
JUDGE CAMPBELL: Just a little promotional
piece perhaps.
MS. KESSLER: Probably.
JUDGE CAMPBELL: Just in case you might
want to pick up some stations. Obviously, they are
not all large towns Tuscaloosa, for example,
Cadillac, Michigan, are not major centers of
enterprise compared to San Francisco and New York
City.
MS. KESSLER: I'm just trying to think.
There is that's never mind. That's almost
always true, but not 100 percent true.
JUDGE CAMPBELL: Did you have a question,
Mr. Lutzker, while we're trying to
MR. LUTZKER: Yes. Actually, I had a
couple of questions

1	JUDGE CAMPBELL: clarify some things?
2	MR. LUTZKER: and perhaps some comments
3	as well.
4	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Well, I'm hoping that
5	perhaps this discussion will help both sides feel that
6	the communication on this issue
7	MR. LUTZKER: Yes. Unfortunately
8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: has been clarified.
9	MR. LUTZKER: it raised yet another
10	issue. Marsha Ms. Kessler just referenced the
11	standing order that's at TV Data. We have asked, in
12	the course of discovery, for correspondence between
13	them, which is the foundation for, obviously, station
14	selections and the development of the case that they
15	presented. We don't have it.
16	I don't know what other communications,
17	correspondence I mean, we've asked for documents.
18	Our analysis again, we did not sort of come
19	prepared to deliver this as an exhibit in this
20	proceeding. During the course of Mr. Olaniran's
21	commentary that stations with 80,000 was the basis of
22	selection of the 82 sample stations, Mr. Galaz had

this sort of -- and realized that this was a list of stations with asterisks.

There are 130 or 31 asterisked stations on this list, which is an intriguing coincidence. It may or may not be the exact same stations, but a logical conclusion that I would sort of pose to Ms. Kessler when we get to testimony if this is in the record is, you know, tell me the relationship between this and the 130 that you referenced in your testimony.

And, I mean, in addition -- I mean, it's clear that this is a document that has MEK 972 initials up on top. That's reviewed and consulted with respect to the selection of the stations, and she indicated that this is sort of like a bonus list that's thrown in as well.

So going to this issue of reliance versus non-reliance, and going to where the Copyright Office order of October 10 was very instructive -- I mean, it's saying even if you don't specifically rely, but if there is a relationship such that the documents ought to be produced, based upon that -- that sort of analysis, they should be produced.

And here I think is a perfect example of a document that is -- maybe it's the ultimate selection of the 82 stations, maybe not. But, clearly, the analysis with regard to these stations is underway. TV Data has this material available. It is sent to the agent in this case, CDC, and, I mean, this document to me does reinforce the argument that we were making.

The TV Data logs, even if they're not in the case of MPAA as such, form a basis upon which an analysis is made. They are available to the computer gurus at CDC for these purposes. And the numbers have a coincidence, or the asterisks have a coincidence that would certainly be probed, and we would have a right, having the background documentation, to continue to probe that.

Failing to deliver that remains a continuing problem. And as I said, the failure to deliver the standing order in other documentation that is the relationship -- longstanding -- I mean, I accept the principle that MPAA has had a relationship with TV Data and CDC for many years. And they don't

1	have to sort of say things this year that they said
2	last year. Maybe it's a phone call that says, "You
3	know, you've got the letter. Do it again." Or,
4	"You've got our standing order. Do it again."
5	But we're entitled, in this proceeding, to
6	have access to those underlying documents which form
7	the basis of that, and that's what we argue with
8	respect to TV Data, certainly with respect to the
9	logs, and
10	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Let me ask you a
11	question.
12	MR. LUTZKER: now, I mean, we've
13	learned I mean, they said there's no
14	correspondence, and we accept them for their word.
15	And now there's a standing order which we don't
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Which may not be a piece
17	of correspondence. But I have a question to ask you.
18	You have been provided this because you provided it to
19	us, and we appreciate that. Are you asking for TV
20	Data's underlying numbers that provide these results?
21	I'm missing the boat.
22	You've asked for something. You've

1	received it. We've heard that it was exclusively
2	used. This document was exclusively used.
3	MR. LUTZKER: This is a document they had
4	an obligation to provide us in discovery.
5	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And you
6	MR. LUTZKER: And they got it. And we got
7	it in April.
8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Right. Right.
9	MR. LUTZKER: Okay? The documentation
10	that's provided leads to we are allowed under the
11	CARP rules to look at their direct case and ask
12	questions
13	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Right.
14	MR. LUTZKER: underlying documents to
15	these factual claims. We asked for the factual
16	assertions with respect to the TV Data logs. This is
17	in response I don't remember the specific it was
18	our request number 23 and 42, for which this document
19	was provided. And I don't know, off the top of my
20	head and I don't think I have my request forms
21	here
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I'm not asking for

MR. LUTZKER: Yes, what is -- this was not 1 in response to the TV Data log. This was in response 2 to another document request. 3 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Apparently, it gave you 4 that information. I'm just trying to figure out what 5 else you feel you need that you're not receiving. 6 7 MR. LUTZKER: There are two things. As we say in our brief, we're entitled to the full TV Data 8 logs that were ordered. 9 They were compelled. They haven't been provided. There's a factual assertion. 10 There's obviously an analysis that goes on here, an 11 12 interpretation and assessment, because the asterisks -- they are, as I said, a coincidence, maybe more than 13 a coincidence. 14 15 Someone goes through this process and 16 asterisks these things, and then a selection process Why do you choose one and not the other? 17 18 We're entitled to ask that. If we don't have the 19 underlying documents with respect to the missing 48 20 logs, we are handicapped in that analysis. 21 Now, as we didn't anticipate, and -- you 22 know, additional disclosures, but we've asked for the

1.	underlying correspondence. If it's a standing order
2	that's a verbal order, they don't have to provide the
3	documents. I'm not asking for that. If the standing
4	order is a written document, then it falls within the
5	parameters of the correspondence that we've asked for
6	that were answered by the MPAA, "None is none
7	exists."
8	And have the right to either receive the
9	document or to have and maybe we'll have to probe
10	this at the hearing as to, you know, did you know,
11	does really nothing exist? Is that a maybe you
12	want to ask her now. Is it a written document? And
13	then, you know, if it is, you know, I don't quite know
14	how to sort of handle this because normally you don't
15	have, you know, testimony that
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I have one more
17	question
18	MR. LUTZKER: Sure.
19	JUDGE CAMPBELL: of you. It may be
20	that the order with TV Data, CDC, whatever, results in
21	this, and that they never see any underlying number
22	crunching. In that case

1	MR. LUTZKER: Who is "they"?
2	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I'm sorry. Your
3	opponents here, MPAA, Program Suppliers.
4	MR. LUTZKER: The Copyright Office is
5	very, very, very clear that the fact that MPAA doesn't
6	have custody and control of the documents
7	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I understand that. But
8	I'm trying to finish my question here.
9	MR. LUTZKER: I'm sorry. I'm sorry.
10	JUDGE CAMPBELL: If they didn't rely on
11	it, and they never got it, and they never used it, why
12	do you need it? I'm just trying to figure out why
13	this is relevant to your side. I'm not saying it's
14	not. I just need that information in order to
15	evaluate this motion.
16	MR. LUTZKER: Okay. The nature of this
17	proceeding and this is an issue which has come up,
18	and I've been before both the CRT and actually,
19	this is the first CARP Phase 2 proceeding in the
20	Program Supplier category, so all my experience is
21	with at the CRT.
22	One of the fundamental issues that has

been predominant in an analysis of the MPAA viewer study is: What stations did you choose? Why did you choose them? Nielsen does a study based upon certain hours, and the like. There are things that are included. There are things that are excluded.

Many entities that have legitimate claims to royalties are excluded from the MPAA study. The exclusion and choice of stations can have a direct impact upon the net result, which is how much money is a particular program or series of programs entitled to. If you have the material, you can do -- we have the capability of doing alternative analysis in terms of missing programs, analyzing -- okay, if the study had 110 stations, would the impact be materially different?

We're entitled to make that analysis based upon the material that they have in their files that they've worked through, and based on that we would do cross examination, presumably to help you assess the credibility of the study, of the witness, of the analysis that they're making. The more information you have, the twists and turns with respect to that

information that can be provided.

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So, therefore, missing documentation is important to us, as it is important to them. They were prepared. They urged that our case be thrown out because we had the missing 67. Turns out they weren't missing. But had they been missing, their point was this material should not be used because it is fundamental that the entire documentation be provided, even though they knew we didn't -- we had 99 stations in our sample, not 166.

And even though that was the case, they said, "Okay. Throw them out because they didn't provide the missing 66, 67."

And so from our point of view, more documents are relevant because, as Mr. Olaniran said, we don't have the opportunity of, you know, depositions. We don't have the opportunity at this point to probe. All we can do is take at face value what they provide us. They say they don't have it, and we have to accept that, unless there is some reason to believe that that's not correct.

And that's -- the only issues that we have

raised with you in these motions are points that we know from the record can't be the case. One hundred thirty stations were ordered. Were they analyzed? Were they considered? How were they considered? They say they don't rely upon them. We have a right to test that. We have a right to test it. We have a right to say, "Did you look at it? Did CDC look at it? What analysis was made?"

There are signals here based upon 80,000. There are signals that may be based upon less than 80,000. We have a right to probe this. And, clearly, the asterisks -- someone put asterisks next to this, which implies a thought process. Some have asterisks; some don't. And that may be relevant to an analysis of which stations are in, which are out. They total up 130, and on that basis we feel, combined with the direct testimony, it's not -- it's not reasonable that we be denied this under the CARP rules.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you.

MR. OLANIRAN: May I just briefly? I promise I will be very brief. What they are asking for is not just 48. TV Data has 1,000 plus TV

stations that we haven't asked for, we haven't used in 1 this testimony. If they want it, they can buy all of 2 them. What Ms. Kessler relied on for her testimony we 3 have already provided. 4 5 Now, I was explaining earlier about the sort of unique nature of these proceedings, and the 6 7 fact that there are no depositions. What you've just heard Mr. Lutzker say is that he doesn't understand 8 9 how we could not have used it. Well, that's fine. He 10 can ask that on cross examination. But it's not a basis for a Motion to Strike. 11 12 He can ask Ms. Kessler whatever questions he wants to ask her. Well, why didn't you use the 13 14 other 48? Why didn't you use the -- you know, 1,000 15 minus 82? I mean, or why did you use the 82? And so on and so forth. He has a broad range of questions to 16 ask her. 17 But for the purposes of a Motion to 18 19 Strike, if they ask us, what did you rely on, and we 20 give it to them, that motion cannot survive. I want to clarify once 2.1 JUDGE COOLEY: 22 Do you know what the 48 stations are that were

Do you know which ones they were? not used? 1 MR. OLANIRAN: On a --2 JUDGE COOLEY: Or does Ms. Kessler know? 3 The question is, you know, I don't know how we're 4 going to rule. But if we rule some way, it may -- we 5 may determine that they won. I'm trying to figure 6 7 out, is there any information? If there isn't, what are we talking about here? 8 MR. 9 OLANIRAN: Your Honor, 10 precisely the problem. Ms. Kessler says in her testimony 130 stations. And they have 80 -- actually, 11 12 they have 102, because they have data on 102. 13 So, you know, 130 minus 82 is the 48. I don't know the specific stations that they -- they 14 15 haven't identified it to us. And, certainly, they 16 didn't raise that issue specifically in discovery. 17 And so I don't know specifically the stations that they're talking about, but I think Ms. 18 Kessler 19 indicated earlier that, I mean, the 48 stations are available. 20 But, again, and this is going to be 21 22 important as we go on and address the other issues,

which strangely I thought the first issue was the 1 least controversial. 2 (Laughter.) 3 What's important, you can disagree with 4 what we've provided as -- that we relied upon. 5 can say you don't understand it. You can require 6 7 But for the purposes of a Motion to explanation. 8 Strike, the question, the relevant inquiry is, did you 9 ask for a document that you've been provided? don't like the document, that's fine. If you don't 10 11 understand, that is fair game for cross examination. But it's not a basis for a Motion to Strike. 12 13 JUDGE COOLEY: Madam Chair, may we move on to the easier issues? 14 15 (Laughter.) JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you both very much. 16 I do think that we now have a record that clarifies 17 what some of the questions are, the reasons for those 18 19 questions, and we appreciate that. And at some point, 20 will you make sure that Mr. Olaniran gets an extra copy of that from today? 21

Sure.

MR. LUTZKER:

1	MR. TUCCI: Before we go on, I hate to be
2	two hours after the process making this offer, but
3	these are inconsequential things, these TV Data logs.
4	If they will accept the group of 48 that are
5	commercial stations, we'll give them to them. I mean,
6	if they're they can buy them. They're available on
7	the market. I mean
8	MR. LUTZKER: Let me just try to clarify
9	our frustration.
10	MR. TUCCI: If that offer isn't going to
11	work, I think that we ought to move on to the next
12	MR. LUTZKER: I just want to, then, say it
13	was a generous offer. And had it been made three or
14	four months ago, it would have been perfect.
15	MR. TUCCI: That's fine.
16	MR. LUTZKER: This is, you know, like
17	three weeks before the hearing, Christmas. I mean,
18	the ability to sort of deal with this documentation,
19	which is a massive amount of material, there is a
20	frustration that we've experienced that these were
21	ordered to be compelled in June, and sort of we our
22	preference is that you rule consistent with, you know,

the way the Copyright Office typically directs, you know, failure to deliver documents.

I mean, I -- that would be my sort of position at this point. And I think it will -- if I can move on to the --

MR. TUCCI: We were trying to be helpful, but that's fine.

MR. LUTZKER: In terms of -- a similar concept sort of arises potentially, you know, with each of these sets of documents. Can we now receive a set of documentation? And our position is, we've been at this. We filed our direct case in April of There's an accelerated charged procedure this year. by which discovery requests are made, requests are made, motions are filed, orders are issued, compliance with orders are made. Failure to comply with orders result in motions, And we're now at the -- past the eleventh hour in that process with the hearing just a few weeks away, and we obviously are facing this during the holiday season.

The issue with respect to the certified

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statements of title, which is the next broad category, for us goes to sort of several components of the fundamental direct case presented by the MPAA in this proceeding.

Inherent in the testimony of Ms. Kessler are several things. One, that parties that they represent -- again, we're not a claimant. They represent claimants. Claimants that they represent sign representation agreements, which are produced by MPAA, proffered to the claimant, and the parties that participate actively successfully and in this proceeding must satisfy the obligations of representation agreements.

One essential component of the representation agreement is that these parties certify to the MPAA the particular titles that they claim. And as I understand the process -- and this may be -- this, again, is my understanding based upon the material that's been provided to date. A list is generated by CDC of titles of series and specials and -- or movies that are claimed by particular claimants.

It's sent out, either along with a

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representation agreement or soon thereafter, to the claimants. Claimants then go through the list, and they annotate it by striking out a title and saying, "This is not ours," or they add a title and say, "You forgot this." And the end process is then returned to the MPAA.

And each year when the MPAA makes its presentation -- and, again, it's unusual. This is the first Phase 2 CARP proceeding we've had in this area. But essentially what the MPAA is saying to the Panel is, "We are not a claimant. We represent claimants."

We have been longstanding engaging in a process that will assure the agency, will assure the Copyright Office, will assure the CARP, that we, in fact, have the claims and the programs that we purport to represent properly represented.

They claim they have executed agreements, and when you have an executed agreement and there are attachments to the agreement there is a reasonable presumption that the attachments are part of -- part and parcel of and delivered with respect to that agreement.

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Under any circumstances, to the extent the certified statements of title exist for 1997 programs, they are clearly, in its unadulterated form, one of the most important pieces of evidence that you, as a Panel, can consider with respect to the claims of particular parties.

We have asked for them in a multiplicity of forms. We've asked for them as part of -- part and parcel of their statement that they represent claimants in their Exhibit 1 to their case. Exhibit 1 lists 113 claimants. They modify this by dropping Goumont. But with respect to the parties, they claim they have executed agreements, and the certified statements of account are part and parcel of that certified -- part of those representation agreements.

We asked for it in connection with the preparation of Exhibit 3, because when we saw Exhibit 3 we made a certain assumption that there is a relationship between a listing of 3,500 titles of series and programs and information you glean from claimants. It's a reasonable assumption.

They say, "You're wrong. We don't rely

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upon those documents. We rely upon the claims that are filed in the Copyright Office." That's what they said in their answers to discovery. Nothing else. Just those claims. We find it hard believe, because if you look at the claims there are like 110 or 13 programs identified. Be that as it may, that's their answer in discovery.

We also asked for it in several other contexts with specific questions, communications, and correspondence with claimants, things sent to claimants from MPAA, CDC, and things sent back from claimants; correspondence with claimants. The Copyright Office has said we are entitled -- in their June 28th order it said we are entitled to the correspondence, well the representation as as agreements.

This, to us, is correspondence. I don't know how otherwise to characterize it. If it is not part and parcel of the agreement, it is correspondence attendant to the agreement.

Now, from our point of view, the Copyright
Office could not have been clearer that we're entitled

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to this. Ultimately, in their October 10th ruling, they said, "Deliver these documents. Deliver these documents to IPG." The reason it took until October 10th to deliver it, we asked for this in April. From April until October -- well, we haven't gotten these particular documents. We asked for these documents in April.

What happened was during that process of time, we asked for the representation agreements and the associated correspondence, communications, and attachments. We didn't get any of those because it was deemed to be too confidential for us to see these documents, even though we had provided comparable documents very early on in the proceeding to MPAA.

They provided us the form in blank. They provided us the certified statements of titles in blank, cover sheet with no attachments, saying, "This is what people signed, but we're not going to give you the signed documentation."

As a result of that, we went through an elaborate process. There were claims of confidentiality. There were claims of -- different

1	sorts of claims asserted. And ultimately we reached
2	agreement on confidentiality. We signed a general
3	protective order. You've made a ruling in terms of
4	access with respect to their attempt to treat
5	documents as so highly confidential that Mr. Galaz
6	couldn't see it.
7	And now we've got documents that are
8	essentially deemed confidential for purposes of these
9	proceedings, but it took literally until October to
10	get that resolved.
11	Now we're at a point where the Copyright
12	Office, on October 10, says, "Deliver these
13	documents."
14	JUDGE COOLEY: On that issue
15	MR. LUTZKER: Yes.
16	JUDGE COOLEY: did they I haven't
17	reread that order. But does it specifically refer to
18	the representation agreements and the certified
19	statements of title? And I believe it gave a date of
20	October 13th
21	MR. LUTZKER: Yes.
22	JUDGE COOLEY: according to your memo.

MR. LUTZKER: Yes. 1 And what happened on 2 JUDGE COOLEY: October 13th? 3 MR. LUTZKER: Okay. That's -- the answer 4 yes, but let me just sort of -it 5 is 6 references on page 5 of the agreement the 1997 7 representation agreements and followup request seeking 8 number 4 program certification 9 referenced in the 1997 representation agreements. they were specifically ordered by the Copyright Office 10 to be delivered. 11 This resulted in this telephone call the 12 13 following day. And aside from the of sort extraordinary procedure that that engendered -- if you 14 want to take a second to look at that. So that's the 15 16 last written word by the Copyright Office. into this issue 17 We then come 18 reliance, because throughout the proceeding, 19 interpret it -- and it has to be discerned from some 20 of the subtle answers that are received to various interrogatories 21 requests for for document

production -- our basic understanding is that Exhibit

3, which is a listing of 3,500 titles, we now know was 1 did Kessler not relv upon 1997 2 not Ms. certification forms to produce that list. 3 They've said it. They've repeated it. We 4 believe them. She didn't look at these forms. She 5 may or may not have had those forms at that particular 6 7 But I have no doubt -- and I time. We don't know. 8 take her at her word she didn't look at it, and they can't introduce those forms to support that list. 9 And that's what the failure to deliver 10 11 those documents with respect to that means. 12 a document they relied upon, so they can't support it. Okay. There's a separate issue of whether 13 we're entitled to the documents. We've asked for 14 1.5 these documents in several different ways. The 16 reliance in connection with Exhibit 3, which was our initial assumption -- here's a list of 3,500 programs 17 coming out of claimants. 18 19 If you look at the direct case 20 know, "1997 Represented titled, you Claimants 21 I mean, these are clearly programs one Programs." 22 would make a reasonable assumption are the 1997 programs that their 113 claimants own in some fashion in this proceeding. That's what I would expect them to say.

How they come up with that list is the issue. The representation -- the certified statements of title are critical because they acknowledge, both as we heard yesterday -- there are situations in which program ownership changes hands. There are agreements to -- people don't -- the 113 claimants don't own every program. They may own a fraction, and they may be distributors of another fraction. Those distribution deals change over periods of time.

Who represents what when, according to the Copyright Office, is a critical issue in this case. So with respect to those programs, we feel this document is obviously great evidence for them. Why wouldn't it be? It tells what people are claiming. Nevertheless, they haven't relied upon it in producing that list. That's okay.

But we're entitled to documents aside from that fact. I'll concede -- I'll accept the fact. In fact, I won't allow them to suggest that they relied

upon it, and you shouldn't either, for the production of Exhibit 3. But they do rely upon it in other fashions and other forms in this proceeding.

That issue, respectfully -- and we may have disagreement on this point, and this is the problem with oral conversation. I don't feel that issue was posed to the Copyright Office. I don't feel the issue was posed, is this attendant correspondence that was ordered compelled on June 28th by the Copyright Office?

Is this attendant correspondence between the claimants and the MPAA? Is this documentation that goes from CDC to the claimants, goes back from the claimants to either CDC or the MPAA, is incorporated in the database? We were entitled to receive this material from the get-go. This is a critical document in the proceeding. It has not been provided.

It has not been provided because of the rationale which, true as it may be with respect to Exhibit 3, has no bearing with respect to the remainder of the requests that we've made.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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To suggest, as is done -- and this is where I will strenuously disagree -- to suggest, as was done in the reply brief, or the opposition brief in this portion of the motion -- that because it's referenced in a contract does not make it discoverable to me is an unfortunate concept. I don't -- it's as if -- it's not simply referenced. It is a vital, critical component of this contract.

If you don't deliver these certified statements of title guaranteeing to us, you can't get a penny, Mr. Claimant. You're a lawful claimant according to the Copyright Office. We're holding the money that represents your share, but you're not entitled to a penny unless you provide us this document.

They come before the Panel and present an entire modus operandi of how they do business, which is diligent and determined to be scrupulous in terms of the care of these funds. And one essential part of those funds -- of that modus operandi are these certification reports.

You make your decision, I would contend,

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in no small measure -- in no small measure -- based upon the representations they make that they've got this process down pat, that they've explained it in the past, they've got it down pat, and these claimants certify -- as one of the essential processes, they certify that they own these programs. So you won't be giving money to somebody who doesn't deserve it.

And if we're not entitled to have access to those documents in the 1997 proceeding, then we have been greatly disserved by the discovery process. We have been provided documents for 1996. All good and well, that may or may not have relevance to this proceeding. There may be some overlap, but I will just add parenthetically -- and I don't remember the number exactly in my head -- but the number is far less, far less, than the 113 claimants in this proceeding.

Fifty, 60, 70 perhaps 1996 forms were sent under the protective order, but we didn't get 113. We couldn't have gotten 113 because there were -- as we said yesterday, there were several dozen, as many as 35 or 36 claimants, who didn't even file a claim in

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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1996 who are participating in 1997.

We're now being forced to go through cross examination with respect to the -- probably the most critical component in this case -- what programs do you represent? You know, you're seeking claims for retransmission of copyrighted television programs, what programs you represent? And we're not entitled to have the lists that are produced, that are shared between CDC, MPAA, and claimants, and we're told that it's merely reference, it's not relied upon.

I just -- I just -- I'm -- I just find that that is -- is insulting to the discovery process, and the remedy that we seek is set out in our case. The remedy is you had plenty of opportunity. We're not playing games here. We've got a claimant who has a lawful, legitimate basis to go forward, and we're in opposition.

We couldn't settle. Fine. So we're in opposition. We're entitled, under these limited rules, to have this access to this material. And from our point of view, it is clear and convincing, the effort to rely upon this oral telephone conversation

at the tail end of the process -- one of the things 1 that stuck in my mind that Mr. Roberts did communicate 2 is, well, I mean, I hear what you're telling me, but 3 4 it's -- essentially, it's up to you. You take whatever risks are associated. 5 If you don't want to deliver it, you didn't rely upon 6 7 it, you say you didn't rely upon it, you know, that's I mean, they have a right not to give it to us 8 9 under the CARP rules. We have -- there is no compulsion orders from the agency to compel them to 10 11 deliver documents to us. 12 The only remedy that we can seek is to strike relevant portions of the testimony, and that's 1.3 what we've done. 14 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Question for you, please. 15 16 Mr. Lutzker, the documents you're talking about are the 1997 cable representation agreements and the 17 18 underlying documents and the certification of titles, is that correct? 19 MR. LUTZKER: The --20 21 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Because the cable 22 representation agreements have been provided.

1	MR. LUTZKER: Yes. We're not talking
2	the representation agreements have been provided. The
3	representation agreements incorporate
4	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I just wanted to make
5	sure we got in
6	MR. LUTZKER: the certification the
7	certified statements of title. And that we haven't
8	been provided.
9	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That clarifies that. I
10	think you were provided after you wrote your material
11	for the CARP to review.
12	Mr. Lutzker, are you finished for a
13	moment?
14	MR. LUTZKER: For the moment, sure.
15	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Olaniran?
16	MR. OLANIRAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	I think it's important, again, to sort of
18	set out what the rule is. The rule is if the witness
19	relies on a document, we have to produce it. If the
20	witness does not rely on a document, we don't have to
21	produce it.
22	The October 10 order said initially that

we had to produce the '97 certifications, which created a problem for Program Suppliers because we said all along that we never relied on the '97 certifications.

So I called the Copyright Office -- their communications with the CARP, and they were doing things on somewhat -- and my statement to Mr. Roberts was that I didn't want to address the issue without having Mr. Lutzker present.

So we did a telephone conference, and I addressed this specific issue, which was we did not rely on the '97 certification statements. And he said, "Well, to the extent that you didn't rely on them, you don't have to produce them." And in your response to my October 13 demand state so in your letter.

And in Exhibit 5, I believe, of their motion they attach that letter. And I think on page 2 of that letter, under C, the last sentence says, "Based upon the Copyright Office's ruling, after the parties' oral arguments we had a telephone conference on October 11th. Program Suppliers are not required

to provide such documents."

So we are essentially going over the same issue again. We have already talked about this. It doesn't matter how many different ways they try to recast this issue. The Copyright Office already looked at it, and they said we don't have to produce it.

JUDGE COOLEY: All right. I just have a question about oral rulings. We haven't addressed those yet. In any of the other proceedings I've been in we've never had one. What binding force do they have?

MR. OLANIRAN: I think to the extent that the Copyright Office issued an order and said, "Put the order in writing" -- and Mr. Lutzker does not dispute that that's what the ruling was. I don't think there's any dispute about that.

So I think the parties can agree that that was what was ruled upon. And if the Copyright Office
-- we assumed that they were not in error when they asked us to put that in writing.

JUDGE COOLEY: Well, then, I guess I have

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a basic question, then. If both sides do agree that 1 there was an oral ruling, and you could stipulate to 2 what the oral ruling was, then why do we have the 3 issue before us? 4 Well, that's a very good 5 MR. OLANIRAN: I don't think -- Mr. Lutzker has said that 6 7 the Copyright Office did not change its mind. I think he has actually conceded that. 8 JUDGE COOLEY: Well, then, he'll answer my 9 10 question when we get back to his reply. 11 MR. OLANIRAN: I think he said that he concedes that that's what the Copyright Office said. 1.2 And even leaving that aside, going to the substance of 13 their question, they are saying because there's a 14 statement in the rep agreement for '97 that says that 15 16 the -- I'm sorry, the statement -- the claimants 17 produced statement of title, in paragraph 3, "The complete certified statement of titles shall be 18 19 produced." 20 And Ms. Kessler's testimony that says that the claims were certified, that means that she relied 21 22 on the '97 certifications and the statements of title.

JUDGE COOLEY: 196. 1 197. MR. OLANIRAN: 2 JUDGE COOLEY: 197. 3 MR. OLANIRAN: Here's what they are 4 That because within the '97 certifications, 5 saying. there's a statement in there that says there will be 6 7 a statement -- a written statement of title. And Kessler -in addition to that, 8 Ms. Kessler's testimony says there will be some sort of 9 certification. That means that for the purpose of Ms. 10 11 Kessler's testimony she had to have relied on those 12 documents. 13 Well, that's not true. The certification process, the verification of titles process, 14 15 exactly what it is -- a process. There is 16 testimony that that process occurs simultaneously with 17 the execution of a representation agreement. Ιt 18 involves --19 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Well, actually -- excuse me. Actually, I think we discussed this the other day 20 21 -- yesterday -- when you said the representation 22 agreements were signed, and then later on, because

some have a long list of titles and others do not have 1 a long list of titles, you get that information 2 3 thereafter. MR. OLANIRAN: Exactly. And it's the same 4 thing that's -- it's an ongoing process. Ms. Kessler 5 has not said in her testimony that she relied on the 6 7 documents. 8 Now, it's a very fair question to ask, "Well, if you didn't rely on the certification or the 9 statement of titles from the claimants, well, how did 10 11 you determine the number -- the 3,500 titles that you 12 claim in this testimony?" That's a very good 13 question. And we have said, "Well, we have relied in 14 15 part on the '96 certifications." Well, the question 16 well, how did you use becomes, certifications to determine '97 titles? Well, that's 17 18 fine. It's a question, again, for cross examination. 19 There is a methodology that we use, and 20 they are fully capable of exploring that methodology. For the purposes of a Motion to Strike, the question 21 22 have we produced what we relied on for the is:

1	testimony? We have. We're not required to produce
2	anything else.
3	JUDGE COOLEY: This goes this is a
4	little broader than the issue that we're dealing with
5	here. But aren't you taking some kind of a risk, and
6	you know what that is if there is one, that we might
7	find that your evidence relying on '96 information is
8	inadequate. Aren't you taking a risk in going
9	forward?
LO	MR. OLANIRAN: I think you're right. I'm
L1	addressing the issue with respect to what is the
L2	standard for determining a Motion to Strike.
L3	The proceeding has two phases. There are
L4	issues that come up in Phase 1. If we feel they
L5	haven't sufficiently been addressed, or if they have
L6	been addressed incorrectly, or whatever, we certainly
L7	may present testimony in the rebuttal to deal with
L8	those.
L9	And we also have an opportunity during the
20	course of this proceeding, to the extent that we need
21	to amend our testimony
22	JUDGE COOLEY: No. no. Let me just ask

Are you saying that at this point in the 1. proceeding you don't see the '97 information relevant? 2 But sometime -- and maybe in rebuttal -- it may become 3 relevant because of the cross examination? When we're 4 dealing with the '97 year for royalty distribution? 5 MR. OLANIRAN: Well, that's not exactly 6 7 what I'm saying. I'm saying that there is a question 8 about how we derived Exhibit 3. And the answer to 9 that is one of the ways -- one of the documents that we relied upon was the '96 certification. 10 It is a very fair question to ask, "Well, how did you get --11 12 how do you claim **′**97 titles without 196 certification?" 13 Well, if we are filing testimony today, 14 15 and we haven't undergone the process of determining 16 the titles, certainly we have to have a methodology for claiming the titles. Our testimony does not say 17 specifically, "Claimant ABC is entitled to one, two, 18 19 three, four titles." Our testimony is a combination 20 of different titles, different program categories, and then we'll list individual titles. 21

They are entitled to ask us how we did

that. And if the process completes itself before Ms. Kessler gets on the stand, or shortly thereafter, or whatever, and we feel the need to amend the testimony to the extent that we have, you know, more accurate data or whatever, then we have the choice of producing that.

But if you ask us the question, how did we determine 3,500 titles, and we've given the documents that we used, and we say, "Well, you'd have to ask Ms. Kessler how this came to be," that is a very fair question. But, again, for the purposes of a Motion to Strike, the relevant issue is, have you produced the underlying documents? We have.

And, certainly, I -- I don't discount the concern that there is -- you know, you could claim '97 titles but somehow not produce '97 documents. Intuitively, that triggers an inquiry. But that's true, and it should. But, again, the inquiry is not relevant today. It's relevant for cross examination.

And, again, if she didn't have the verification of titles when she is writing her testimony, she could not have possibly relied on them.

1	JUDGE COOLEY: Well, is that your
2	argument, that she did not have them?
3	MR. OLANIRAN: That is those documents
4	did not exist in the form that they asked them for at
5	the time she wrote this letter. And, again, the rule
6	is not that the documents have to exist. The rule is
7	she has to rely on the documents.
8	So if you know, we can disagree as to
9	whether or not she should have. You can look at it
10	and say there's no way she could have come up with
11	those titles without looking at '97. That's fine.
12	It's just a disagreement. It requires an explanation.
13	And they can disagree; they can ask several questions
14	about it.
15	But the point is, for the purposes of a
16	Motion to Strike, if she didn't rely on the documents
17	they cannot ask for anything to be stricken.
18	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Olaniran?
19	MR. OLANIRAN: Yes.
20	JUDGE CAMPBELL: May I interrupt?
21	MR. OLANIRAN: Sure.
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Correct me if I have this
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wrong -- I think what you are trying to let all of us know is that today we're here in response to a Motion to Strike Testimony and Preclude Introduction of Evidence, and you are trying to respond to that issue only, not additional issues that are not brought in by this Motion to Strike, issues that might be brought in at another time, during oral argument, or during a response to another filing, or any number of reasons.

But today you're trying to say -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- that we have a Motion to Strike, the issue was regarding what Ms. Kessler relied upon for -- in response to a certain matter. She relied upon A, B, C, not X, Y, Z. And, therefore, you're responding to A, B, C; X, Y, Z is another day, another story, another question. Is that essentially what you're saying is that you're trying to focus on today's issue and not draw in broader issues?

MR. OLANIRAN: Well, I'm focusing on today's issues specifically, but I'm trying to address the Panel's concern about what may or may not be an issue down the line, which has -- I understand the sort of intuitive inquiry that is triggered by saying

we used this set of documents to develop a particular exhibit when it doesn't appear just on the face of the documents that they are related. I mean, I understand that.

But, again, we're not precluded from providing additional testimony, to the extent that we need to be -- we need to provide such documents. What I'm trying to address is that there are a lot of explanations that have to be given by -- for a lot of the testimony. We haven't even talked about their testimony, and we certainly have a lot of questions about their testimony.

I mean, they have a distribution methodology that I can tell you right now we don't understand. But we have not made that a basis for a Motion to Strike. We understand that because they're not obligated to provide an explanation -- and I believe they've said in several of their pleadings that we just don't understand what's in front of us. Well, that's fine.

JUDGE COOLEY: Well, let's just get -- you know, let's cut through all of this legalistic stuff,

1	really. Do you intend to present in this proceeding,
2	at this time, do you intend at this time to produce
3	any evidence, or introduce any evidence, regarding '96
4	information?
5	MR. OLANIRAN: Your Honor, we may. If the
6	process is complete in sufficient enough time, and
7	there is enough of a variation in the data that's
8	produced through the process, we may feel the need to
9	produce additional evidence.
10	And, again, the process is not complete
11	right now, and that's I mean, I know that they have
12	characterized the issue.
13	JUDGE COOLEY: Well, I guess the question
14	that I have is, do you are you going to move to
15	amend your direct testimony? You can do that.
16	MR. OLANIRAN: It is possible, Your Honor.
L7	It is possible. And the process is this is the
18	first time, by the way, that we've ever had to produce
19	anything beyond blank representation agreements. I
20	mean, this is the first time in the history of the
21	proceeding, as far as I know.
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I mean, and so, I mean, this is kind of

new territory. We've never had to do this. It's never really been an issue. So because everyone knows that on that day, with 3,500 titles and 112, 113 claimants, it's near to impossible to have all of that done.

So if we're looking strictly at what the rule says, we have abided by the rule. And the question is: if we complete at the -- you know, if -- you know, if we complete the process sufficiently in advance to present additional testimony if, in fact, additional testimony would develop over the material, that -- we're not precluded from doing that.

JUDGE COOLEY: Let me ask you this. If we grant their Motion to Strike, assume that we would come down on that side, does that mean that then you could move to amend later in the proceeding and introduce testimony that regarding the '97 information -- and then you would be allowed to bring it in?

I'm just trying to figure out the scope of what you're arguing, because I -- I hope we're not wasting our time here arguing about a legalistic matter that really should be dealt with by you folks

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sitting down and figuring out how you're going to present your cases.

This may be able to be done in a negotiated kind of situation, in a pre-trial, pre-hearing negotiation. I just don't want to spend a lot of time on this if, you know, a week from now you're going to move to amend your direct testimony.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: And I agree. It might be very valuable for both parties to just -- at least the lawyers talk about what you intend to do the week of January 8th, so that if there are questions, rather than saying, "Well, we didn't have that information, didn't know you were going to ask," people could be very well informed, very well prepared, know what questions to ask, know what response mechanisms are required, and that could definitely make the hearings the week of January 8th far more valuable to everybody involved.

Again, it gives us a more fair process, and it gives everyone an opportunity to be heard rather than coming up with questions no one realizes for which they need to be prepared.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	MR. LUTZKER: May I have just a couple of
2	minutes to confer with
3	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Absolutely. In fact
4	MR. TUCCI: I've got another offer.
5	(Laughter.)
6	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Do you want to take a
7	break, in case you want to confer with
8	MR. LUTZKER: I think I can be relatively
9	brief in responding to sort of the major points so
10	that as we as we leave right now
11	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And then take a little
12	break.
13	MR. LUTZKER: Yes, and then take a break.
14	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Okay. Is that
15	appropriate for the moment?
16	MR. LUTZKER: Okay. Point number one
17	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And then you can respond
18	again
19	MR. TUCCI: Do you want to hear the offer
20	first, or
21	(Laughter.)
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Why don't we let him

speak, and then you can converge into discussions off the record.

MR. LUTZKER: Point number one, Mr. Olaniran has repeated something that's not correct. The Copyright Office has stated, even if you don't rely on a document, it may have to be produced. We feel these are documents that have to be produced, number one.

Number two, he is saying -- and we agree -- we accept the conclusion they did not rely upon these 1997 certified statements of title to produce their Exhibit 3. That was the thrust of the phone conversation. That is all I would concede with respect to it, because I can't challenge the factual representation. They didn't rely upon it. They don't want to produce it for that purpose.

I will resist any suggestion -- and, in fact, I will cite to a -- I think it's -- which circuit is this? It's the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals for the proposition that the District Court's oral -- and this is the case we cite in our brief, and I'll provide it for the record, too -- in the City of

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Albuquerque --1 And would you also JUDGE CAMPBELL: 2 provide the Panel with a copy of that case? 3 4 MR. LUTZKER: I said -- yes, I would. 5 I'll just reference it now, and this afternoon I'll get you copies. 6 7 The District Court's oral ruling in this case -- and I sort of won't go back, but there was an 8 9 oral ruling -- does not appear to have been committed to writing in accordance with Rule 65(d). 10 Now, 11 obviously, we're dealing with federal procedures here. 12 But the Supreme Court has explained that this is not a mere technical requirement. 13 This is quoting the Supreme Court, "The rule was designed to 14 15 prevent uncertainty and confusion on the part of those faced with injunctive orders, and to avoid the 16 possible founding of a contempt citation on a decree 17 18 too vague to be understood." The analogy we have here is this is the --19 20 that comes from this telephone the vaqueness 21 conversation, unrecorded, unbriefed, focused on one

highlight, putting everybody

aspect,

one

pressure of -- I've got, you know, the Copyright Office on the line, I'm going to patch you in to a phone call to sort of resolve -- we don't want to provide these documents in two days.

It's not there. I'll accept the fact that they say they don't rely for Exhibit 3. I'll stipulate to that. And I won't allow them, in my view, to amend the case to say that they did. They can't. They shouldn't be allowed to amend the case.

But they -- but this is a document that relv upon οf the as part representation agreement. It is part and parcel. It is an essential part of the representation agreement. And it is inaccurate, in our view, to say that they don't rely upon it, because they come to the Panel, they come to the Copyright Office, and they say, "We are not a We represent these claimants. claimant. These claimants certified to us that we should take this So give us this money, so we can dole it out money. to the people as we determine under our formula."

And the bottom line is that that certification is part and parcel of the representation

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to you. So even if they don't rely upon it to produce Exhibit 3, even if they don't rely upon it for other purposes, the bottom line message that they do rely upon that I think is a foundation of this case, is that they have these certifications, and that gives them the bona fides for you to give them the money because they're not a claimant.

And I would add in, additionally, so that you put it in context -- this issue hasn't been addressed before. Of course it hasn't. This is the first Phase 2 proceeding involving the Program Supplier category since the CARPs have been created.

They haven't had to produce this in the 1990 to '92 proceeding. It wasn't an issue. Maybe it wasn't asked for. Maybe it could have been asked for. It wasn't. We weren't a party to that proceeding. We're not bound by that.

In prior CRT proceedings, they didn't have the document discovery procedures. You were literally on the fly in those proceedings with documents being introduced and parties being negotiated and analyzed.

I mean, if you thought what we did with the -- that

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

five-page thing was unusual, that's the typical way 1 2 the CRT proceeded. Someone would introduce a document for the 3 first time. You would see it. And you'd, on the fly, 4 make an analysis of it. The CARP developed clear 5 rules for discovery. That's one of the obligations 6 7 that we feel you have is to maintain these rules with clarity, so that parties going forward in other 8 9 proceedings will know what the rules are. 10 Oral conversations with the agency, if you're really concerned about it, get it in writing. 11 12 In terms of documents, if you say you don't rely upon 13 it one case, but it is a foundation of your case, you've got to produce it. 14 15 And, you know, just -- the notion -- I don't think I need with it at this point, the notion 16 that they could amend their case at some future point 17 to make up for any of the weaknesses, particularly 18

JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Lutzker, I have a question. The certification of titles that you are

with respect to documents that were asked, rejected,

compelled, and not delivered.

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1	seeking, are they not comparable to the program
2	listings that are attached to the representation
3	agreements in your client's filings?
4	MR. LUTZKER: There is would you say
5	they're comparable?
6	MR. GALAZ: I would say that some of
7	first of all, some of our contracts do identify
8	specific titles that are being covered, and other
9	contracts cover any and all properties and programs
10	that are owned or distributed by the particular
11	claimant.
12	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I understand that, which
13	is
14	MR. GALAZ: Maybe I misunderstood the
15	question.
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: No, I understand that,
17	which is
18	MR. GALAZ: Okay.
19	JUDGE CAMPBELL: where my question is
20	coming. How are the titles certified through your
21	client's filings? Since there are no certifications.
22	I have not seen

MR. LUTZKER: Well, I mean, a certification -- again, and this becomes sort of a critical part -- as I understand the process, CDC produces a document, because I looked at the '96 certified statements of title. It has CDC, and it's a computer-generated document -- series and specials or movies. And those documents are produced from the CDC database, sent to the client, and then they are typically sent back with a coversheet. Okay?

And our client does things differently, but the net effect is we've identified the programs that we claim ownership of. And if there is a dispute of ownership, that is one of the issues that may be addressable reasonably during the course of the proceeding.

We're not even in a position to have the documents. They have our documents. I mean, all we're dealing with here is discovery, documents, and the implications of failing to deliver documents. The veracity of the document, the credibility of the document, the authenticity of the document, these can be addressed sort of during the course of a hearing.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

We don't have documents. They have documents that we produced. We don't have comparable documents for them. We're, at this point, asking for what we believe to be the appropriate remedy to strike those portions of their case that appear, in our judgment, to rely upon those documents.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Olaniran?

MR. OLANIRAN: I just wanted to respond, and I think Your Honor raised a very valid point in that they don't even have certifications. They just list titles. So, I mean, we're in the same boat with respect to how did you get to the titles that you claim. So, and that's fair game, again, for cross examination.

I think for the purposes -- at least for the purposes of the Motion to Strike, they certainly have no basis, to the extent that we've told them that we didn't rely on the documents. And if -- you know, if Mr. Lutzker wants to defer the issue of whether or not we are providing additional testimony, we would be willing to.

But, certainly, as I've said before, if

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the process becomes complete in enough time for us to provide additional evidence, or for us to deem the '97 certification as relevant to the testimony, and we feel we need to amend our testimony, we certainly will.

I mean, we've produced -- we produced what was relevant at the point that we wrote our testimony, what the underlying documents were. So there's no question about that.

And I understand Judge Cooley's concern that, you know, we don't intend to ambush them with '97 certifications just before, you know, the hearing. If the process is complete before then, and we feel that we have -- you know, we will give it to them.

And, again, you know, the process is for the purpose of distributing royalties. It's not for the purpose of filing testimony. We have a methodology which we feel we can fairly accurately get a hang on the group -- the group of titles that we think we're entitled to. I mean, there are other data that's before that, including the other TV Data data that we also have.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

I mean, so it's not that they don't have any information about '97 at all. What they don't have specifically are just the '97 certifications and listing of the titles, which they -- I don't think there's any dispute that the documents probably didn't exist, or I don't think there's any argument that if Ms. Kessler didn't rely on them that she should have to produce them.

All of the data are pretty much '97 data.

All of the viewing is '97 viewing. And the certifications and the statement of titles, which we do for the purposes of distribution of royalty, the process is not completed.

If the process was complete before the hearing was initiated, we would have used those, but they weren't there then, so we couldn't use them.

JUDGE DAVIS: Excuse me. I have one brief question that anyone can answer. Is there a sample certification of title form attached as an exhibit to anyone's pleadings here? So we can -- my underlying question is: exactly what information is supplied on that, by whom?

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	JUDGE CAMPBELL: If any and, on the
2	other hand, is it just that the party will send you in
3	a list, and everybody's list could be different in the
4	way that they provide it.
5	MR. OLANIRAN: Right. It should be I
6	think Ms. Kessler describes the process. I think it
7	may be initiated by either MPAA sending the titles to
8	the claimants, and then they return it, and then there
9	is some verification going on. And then, at the end
10	of the day, the claimants have to say, "Yes, these are
11	our titles," or "They absolutely these are not our
12	titles."
13	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And perhaps, could they
14	even just respond the same list for '96 is the same
15	list for '97?
16	MR. OLANIRAN: That is also very possible.
17	And, again, what you have to understand, we have
18	MPAA has been doing this for quite a while, and we
19	have had a core group of the same players.
20	And even if you argue that the information
21	switched hands from one entity to another, by and
22	large, those claimants remained in the same group.

1	And a good example was yesterday when Big Ticket went
2	from Big Ticket to Worldvision to Paramount. So this
3	happens all the time.
4	And as Ms. Kessler likes to say, it's just
5	a ripple in the lake. It doesn't change the amount of
6	the water. And that's exactly what it is. So it
7	doesn't make it irrelevant I mean, the '96
8	verifications irrelevant.
9	Again, if the process is done in enough
10	time, we have this is we don't have any reason
11	to not produce them. I mean, granted, this is the
12	first time we've had to produce
13	JUDGE COOLEY: Let's put out a little
14	syllogism here. All right. Do you believe that '97
15	information is relevant to this the '97 year that
16	we're dealing with here?
17	MR. OLANIRAN: I'll be very honest. Until
18	the process is complete, and until we have a chance to
19	compare what that process produces versus what we have
20	now in evidence, I really cannot honestly answer that
21	question.
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: You can't testify to

1	that.
2	MR. OLANIRAN: I really cannot answer
3	that.
4	JUDGE COOLEY: Now, wait. You don't know
5	if '97 information is relevant to this proceeding, any
6	'97 information.
7	MR. OLANIRAN: Well, it is relevant to the
8	extent that if there's such a result that is it
9	produces a result that we think may be necessary to
10	in the testimony, I mean, certainly we did we are
11	not claiming to ascertain that the 3,500 titles
12	related to every single claimant. That's not the
13	process we went about doing it.
14	But we think what we have done is a fair
15	estimation of the titles that belong to us. We have
16	not produced testimony on individual titles. We have
17	provided testimony on a group of titles, on a variety
18	of titles, on the diversity of the programming.
19	So, I mean, it's just
20	JUDGE COOLEY: Okay.
21	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I think also what Mr.
22	Cooley was trying to point out is the matter at hand

2	MR. OLANIRAN: Right.
3	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And if MPAA is saying,
4	"Well, '97 doesn't matter; we're only relying on '96,"
5	that would not be appropriate because we are talking
6	about '97. I think what your response is, yes, we're
7	dealing with '97, but because there may be overlap,
8	'96 information might be applicable and hasn't been in
9	testimony. Is this what am I
LO	MR. OLANIRAN: Yes. That's
L1	JUDGE CAMPBELL: catching your
L2	argument?
L3	MR. OLANIRAN: There's already '97 data
L4	that has been produced. All we can deal with is '97.
L5	The TV Data data is '97.
L6	JUDGE CAMPBELL: So you
L7	MR. OLANIRAN: So this I mean
L8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: a good degree of the
L9	'97 hard data.
20	MR. OLANIRAN: But with respect to just
21	the narrow issue of the title is what I think we're
22	trying to address. Just the certifications,

1,	essentially.
2	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And for our edification
3	here, there is no formal certification document issued
4	by the Copyright Office that you
5	MR. OLANIRAN: No.
6	JUDGE CAMPBELL: have. It's not like
7	the other
8	MR. OLANIRAN: And there's no
9	JUDGE CAMPBELL: forms. That was our
10	understanding, but I just want to make sure that is on
11	the record.
12	MR. OLANIRAN: Not only that, there is no
13	legal requirement to have a certification.
14	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you.
15	Any other response?
16	MR. LUTZKER: Yes, a few things. First,
17	a misstatement regarding the IPG situation. The
18	claimants of IPG, in their agreement, represent and
19	warrant with respect to the their relationship to
20	their program, so there is an assurance with regard to
21	their relationship to the programs.
22	Second point, the discovery rules of the

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

CARP do not allow a claimant-represented entity to provide parts of documents. If they have a document, they're supposed to provide the entire document. They can't pick and choose, "I'll give you these two pages and not those five pages."

We have asked for this. It's an integrated document. It is a whole, and we are entitled to it.

In terms of the implications of these documents, they remain a document that, despite whatever is suggested regarding other material that has been provided, this is the foundation of representations made in the course of the direct case that they own or that claimant representatives owned the interest with respect to these programs in 1997.

The documents and -- it is clear from our review of the material, are produced by CDC initially and either attached to the representation agreements or communicated to the companies with respect to those representation agreements. How they are developed goes to, in part, as you said, the TV data information.

There may be information from Nielsen, and we'll get to some of those questions later on as to whether or not all of the material has been provided that is the foundation of this.

But CDC produces this material, sends it to the companies. How they develop that list, how they make determinations regarding ownership, distribution, and associations are fundamentally among the frustrations that we have with regard to the documentation that we will, as I said, probably get to this afternoon.

But at this point, it has been asked for, it has been moved on a Motion to Compel, it has been compelled, and it hasn't been delivered.

I reject the suggestion, as I believe you should, that they don't rely upon this as a document. They do rely upon it as a foundation of their case. Did they rely upon it in the production of Exhibit 3? They say they haven't, and we have no basis to challenge that. And, therefore, they are relying upon the only documents that they used to develop Exhibit 3, according to their answers to discovery,

the claim forms filed with the Copyright Office.

As we indicated, those claim forms have approximately 125 program titles listed. That's it. When counsel, in their pleadings, make an argument now, which is, frankly, untested and contradictory to the prior information, that they relied upon production of Exhibit 3 based upon 1996 reports -- that's the first time we heard that -- that doesn't jive with what they've told us before.

But we would get to that -- I mean, that's a fair question for cross examination. It's not an issue for the Motion to Dismiss -- Motion to Strike. For the Motion to Strike, we focus on these 1997 reports, and we say that they are part and parcel of the representation agreements, and you can't get the representation agreements in this case without these certified statements because they are one document.

We have reference in our pleadings to the fact -- quoting the MPAA where they look at these two components as being part of the way that they make their determination. It's one document. They've given us half of the document, and our position is if

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	you give us half the document you're not entitled to
2	use that document in this proceeding. If you give us
3	the whole document, you can use it. And so we move to
4	strike those portions of the case that rely upon that
5	whole document.
6	JUDGE COOLEY: Madam Chair, I'd like to
7	just make one comment for the record.
8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Certainly.
9	JUDGE COOLEY: I know both sides have
10	argued what the discovery rules say, but I just want
11	to draw your attention to the fact Section
12	251.46(d), "Each arbitrator may examine any witness or
13	call upon any party for the production of additional
14	evidence at any time." I just want to make you aware
15	of that.
16	So that if we believe that either side's
17	case, for whatever reason, doesn't explain everything
18	to our satisfaction to allow us to do the job that we
19	have been appointed to do, we are going to ask for the
20	introduction of additional evidence. So just so you
21	know that today.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: One moment, please.

proceedings the (Whereupon, the in foregoing matter went off the record at 2 3 12:31 p.m. and went back on the record at 12:32 p.m.) 4 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Could Ι have your 5 attention, please? What we would like to do is --6 this is a good time to break for lunch, and we'd like 7 to break -- it's almost 12:35 -- until 1:45. 8 And during that time, we not only encourage but urge you 9 to talk to each other, perhaps to work out some of 10 these issues that are loose ends, perhaps even 11 misinterpretations of each other's examination of the 12 13 materials, or examination of what is being requested. 14 A lot of this should and could be worked 15

out among you in conversation, so that we can move forward and enable the parties to be fully and fairly heard, not just today but the week of January 8th. I think some of this should be -- some of these questions be resolved through civil discussions among the lawyers and with regard to whom they represent.

So we encourage you to do that. We will see you back here about 1:45, which gives you an hour

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1	and 10 minutes. And I hope that there is some
2	fruitful result out of these discussions.
3	Thank you.
4	(Whereupon, at 12:33 p.m., the proceedings
5	in the foregoing matter went off the record.)
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1	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
2	(1:45 p.m.)
3	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Please be seated.
4	Anybody have anything to report?
5	MR. LUTZKER: We spoke.
6	(Laughter.)
7	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Well, that's that's a
8	start.
9	MR. TUCCI: We shook hands.
10	MR. OLANIRAN: We shook hands. We
11	exchanged pleasantries.
12	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Well, I heard the
13	pleasantries a few minutes ago. It was much better
14	than the non-pleasantries prior to lunch.
15	Okay. But nothing other to report.
16	MR. LUTZKER: Nothing
17	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Nothing of substance to
18	the record, correct?
19	MR. LUTZKER: Not at this moment.
20	MR. OLANIRAN: Well, I had something for
21	the record that I think we posed the question to IPG
22	whether there were any documents that we can provide

at this point that would sort of either appease them or sort of resolve some of the issues and their response, that it's way too close to the hearing to produce these documents. So, my impression, at least, is that they want to see a resolution of the motions themselves.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Lutzker, points on your motion.

MR. LUTZKER: Well, you know, we're here doing the motion, and I agree with that. I guess just to add a parenthetical around sort of the last discussion at close of this morning's session, obviously the Panel can ask for whatever documents the Panel chooses to ask for. We certainly have no objection or concern about that.

as I understand sort of the Copyright Office's procedure with respect to the discovery process, at some point in time during the discovery between the parties a motion to strike if documents haven't been presented is appropriate to be presented. If the record at that point in time is the record at that

point in time, the motion to strike is granted.

Certain things are struck from the presentation of the party. If it's not granted, the case remains the same.

At that point in time, if the case remains the same, or whatever the case remains after the motions to strike have been addressed, if additional documentation is needed by the Panel to supplement that, then that's the way I would interpret that rule -- during the course of the hearing additional material can be provided.

But I would not want to preclude -because we've said, and I think Mr. Olaniran's comment
is correct. I mean, we are reluctant at this point to
simply say that an adequate relief for us is simply
give us the documents now. Our feeling is they ought
to have been given before.

They were compelled. If you agree, then certain activities or decisions result from that fact. If you disagree, you disagree, and I know we obviously are turning to you for ultimate guidance and resolution. But once the matters have been stricken

from the record, then the rest of the case remains, 1 and that's the record upon which additional questions 2 and perhaps documents would 3 and commentary compelled by the Panel. 4 like, if I could, by virtue of I'd 5 scheduling, address the MPA viewer study first if this 6 is okay. Mr. Galaz, my client, will be leaving this 7 afternoon, flying back to Texas, and he had sort of 8 scheduled this in anticipation of the proceeding being 9 And he's probably going to have to leave a done. 10 little after three o'clock. 11 MR. GALAZ: Three-thirty now. 12 Oh, it is three-thirty? 13 MR. LUTZKER: MR. GALAZ: Yes, three-thirty. 14 Oh, okay. So, I want to 15 MR. LUTZKER: make sure, because the viewer study is -- it embraces 16 17 some of the other material, and it's really, as I think the Copyright Office described, the 18 significant of the documents. And if there's any 19 questions that his presence would be useful for, it 20 would, I think, hopefully help the Panel address this. 21 22 Aqain, think the pleadings are

relatively clear, and what is in my view perfectly
clear are the orders of the Copyright Office in this
regard. We have characterized in our motion the
phrase "the MPA viewer study." I don't think that
phrase necessarily appears within the direct testimony
of the MPAA.

Nevertheless, it is a distillation of all the critical documentation that makes up the numbers and the analysis and interpolations that are essential to a fair resolution of evaluations associated in this case. And we use that phrase because it does appear in the copyright orders, as they sort of have described this.

In the order of the 28th of June, the Copyright Office speaks to this at page 8 of that order. They call the program suppliers viewer study sponsored by Kessler a principal piece of evidence for the distribution, for the study combines information obtained from Nielsen Media Research Group regarding nationwide viewership of 1997 syndicated programs represented by them, the program suppliers, with information from CDC regarding distant viewership of

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those programs and cable systems.

Apparently, CDC has its data, and Nielsen has -- and the Nielsen data, and the process is in electronic format. They apply formulations and analysis. They interpolate this information. And this becomes the bottom line viewing hours attributable to programs that is so much of the essence of their case.

And what we have in phase two, which doesn't appear in phase one, and obviously there isn't a phase one proceeding in this case, but in phase two we have a program by program analysis. We have a pinpoint in connection with this viewer study and analysis of viewing hours so specific and so detailed that claims are made and representations are made as to how much a specific program is worth under the MPA analysis. And that in turn forms their distribution to their clients, and it forms their evaluation of the IPG programming. Thus, by any stretch of the imagination, this is absolutely vital information if you're going to do an analysis of this case.

In the course of numerous questions asked

requested this Sunday, IPG has ways from The Copyright Office clearly and documentation. unequivocally understood we asked for it, and in their order of June 28th said not only are we entitled to it but to the extent that the MPA thinks that we would have to go to CDC and sort of like rummage around and ask for information, we don't have to do that. not to say that there shouldn't be communication to help understand what's going on, but it's not our obligation to sort of identify the material in this vast bulk of the CDC material as to what constitutes their viewer study. They have to provide it to us.

And unlike what had been presented before where MPA was giving instructions to CDC, give it to them but charge them, charge IPG for this information. They Copyright Office says, "You, MPA, provide this or have your agent, CDC, provide this information at your cost.

So, the bottom line, the June 28th order was crystal clear: Provide all the documentation -- electronic files, paper files, whatever it takes -- provide that information so IPG has in its possession

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the viewer study. That's the order.

We're here saying, we don't have it. They're saying, "Well, you didn't ask for it" or "We gave it to you and you don't understand it. We've incorporated by reference documents from prior proceedings." We accept all the documents that have been received, and we will not deny that some documents have been provided. To the extent that TV data logs are part and parcel to this, we have some of the TV data logs, as we discussed. We have some data from Nielsen. But as our documentation is presented in the course of our motions, there's obviously material missing.

There's obviously material that we've asked for in different ways and that hasn't been provided. And how do we know that? Well, we know it by, first, observation. One of the things that we ultimately -- it was a little bit of pulling teeth but we ultimately got what we call this alpha list, which is in the attached sample pages to our initial pleading on that.

The alpha list identifies programs by

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

title, by owner, and attributing viewing hours. It also provides in the top corner BIB code numbers. And the BIB code numbers are very specific numbers. You can look at a BIB code number, and these are multidigit numbers, and presumably they come from a BIB code source.

Now, one of the things that we were provided in the course of our discovery were BIB code books that MPAA said, "We didn't rely upon these," and they presumably didn't, because they were 1998 to 2000 BIB code books, but they provided them in sort of a gracious attempt -- that's the way I interpret it -- to assist IPG's analysis. And the BIB code books have numbers associated with each of the programs. The unique aspect of this is those BIB code numbers in the BIB code book don't match the BIB code numbers in the alpha list. CDC is interpolating material, and we don't know where those numbers come from.

Now, the BIB codes are not necessarily definitive, but I mean presumably for us it's a clue. It's a clue that there's documents that exist in this database, this MPAA viewer study, that are necessary

to understand and relate this information that we And all we for haven't been provided. asked originally was provide it. The Copyright Office said, And we are, at this late date, in a "Give it." situation where the documents haven't been provided, and it's evident from the material that there are things missing with regard to this.

It is quite critical that MPA has already acknowledged that there is intermediary electronic data that is developed by CDC that gets from the raw data, if you will, from Nielsen and from TV data logs there's intermedia electronic data, and then there's And we don't have access to this final data. material. And we think if this viewer study is going to be provided, we must have the electronic data in order to make a case.

Now, again, as I said earlier, it does us little good at this stage, having asked for this material in April, now that it's December, a few weeks from the trial, to be provided this material. We feel in June, at the very least, having filed motions to compel, having the Copyright Office issue their order

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to compel the delivery of this documentation, to the extent it has not been provided, June, the clock was running.

It is now six months later, and the failure to deliver this must have consequences, and the consequences are, as we indicated, the necessity of striking certain information. And we say this recognizing that this is the heart of this MPAA case, but for some reason they've chosen to avoid providing this necessary documentation to us in the course of our discovery proceedings.

And as you can sort of read from this process, the Copyright Office had opportunities to deal with this issue not really on one occasion but on two occasions. There were multiple occasions in September they also acknowledged this material has got to be provided, and it hasn't been provided. And we don't have adequate explanation except you haven't asked for it properly or you need to look back at testimony that we've incorporated our reference.

The reference testimony, incorporated by reference, cannot satisfy the obligations that MPA has

in this case. They can't satisfy it because, first of all, that documentation relates, at best, to the '90 to '92 proceeding and the 1989 proceeding. It does not relate to the 1997 proceeding. There may be explanatory material which we have an obligation to review and consider; I accept that. But when you're talking about the data, the interpolation of data for 1997, you can't reference back five, seven, ten years to material that is not pertinent to the 1997 proceeding. I will rest there.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: I have a question.

MR. LUTZKER: Sure.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: On page 34 of your motion to strike testimony and preclude introduction from evidence, I'm a little confused about numbered item one there. You're saying that the Exhibit 13 alpha list contains data that is non-existent with any of the electronic files produced, and then you show a comparison. But then you say a cursory review of the substantial amount of data appearing in these columns substantiates that significant intermediate electronic data was utilized in order to create the alpha list,

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	electronic data that was not produced. It sounds like
2	what you're saying is Exhibit 13 is giving you some of
3	the data you didn't think you had. And if you've got
4	it now
5	MR. LUTZKER: Exhibit 13 takes piles of
6	information and applies it, interpolates it to come up
7	with an end result, okay?
8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Right.
9	MR. LUTZKER: Now, the intermediate
10	processes that go on have an electronic existence.
11	You cannot get from the mere provision I mean the
12	electronic files we have are certain Nielsen data and
13	certain TV data, and then we have this printed
14	document. You cannot get from those two documents to
15	the alpha list in a straight line.
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: So, you still say even
17	though I have 11, 12, 13, and 14, it's still not
18	enough. Is that what you're saying?
19	MR. LUTZKER: Eleven, 12, 13, and 14 need
20	other material to get
21	JUDGE CAMPBELL: To give the chain of
22	title, perhaps?

MR. LUTZKER: Well, 13 is the alpha list. 1 Eleven, 12, and 14 need other material to get to 13. 2 3 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Right. MR. LUTZKER: Okay. 4 To have that chain 5 JUDGE CAMPBELL: 6 completed you're saying you still don't have enough. 7 MR. LUTZKER: And that's what the Copyright Office has said is the viewer study. 8 the interpolative material. The Copyright Office said 9 we're entitled to that material, and it hasn't been 10 It exists presumably in electronic form, 11 provided. 12 and it resides with CDC. We cannot, by virtue of the nature of the material, be omniscient about it. We've 13 asked for the documents. They've been ordered to be 14 15 and compelled to be produced, and they haven't been produced. 16 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Olaniran. 17 18 MR. OLANIRAN: Yes, Your Honor. completely mystified as to what it is that they're 19 asking for. The so-called MPA viewer study consists 20 21 of the Nielsen study, the interpolation that's done by

CDC, the TV data data, and the ownership information

with CDC. All of this information combined produces the alpha list that's on Exhibit 13. So, when you pose the question whether Ms. Kessler relied on it for her testimony and could produce that, I think that answers the question.

In addition, when they wanted the electronic data -- the TV data -- the Nielsen study, the TV data data, and interpolations were already in -- are in electronic form. We made it available to them from CDC. We wrote six letters asking CDC to make it available to them. So, we're not exactly clear as to what it is --

JUDGE CAMPBELL: What they want?

MR. OLANIRAN: -- that they don't have.

And, secondly -- I mean there's an attempt to create the impression that we sort of dragged the info of the documents out. The fact is we all along had an issue with confidentiality, and the confidentiality order was not adopted until September 21st, which is why the documents that had to do with the ownership information was not given to them. And that was really the only issue at that point. We have

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

always made all of the documents available to them, other than the ones that are subject to confidentiality.

Now, if they think other documents exist, I'd like to think that we're more aware of our database than they are. If they think some other documents exist that we haven't produced, well, they can, again, ask on cross examination. I mean this has been actual frustration, and I attach a letter that I wrote Counsel that appeared on the proceeding stating like, "I'm not sure exactly what you're looking for. This is what is in our database, and we've produced them to you."

So, again, the documents that they've asked for we've produced. To the extent that they feel they don't understand how the document is made or anything like that, they can certainly cross examine Ms. Kessler on the issue.

MR. LUTZKER: Ms. Kessler's direct testimony has a number that presumably supports the claim of 99.99 -- it may go -- the numbers -- the nine's may go beyond that -- of their entitlement in

this proceeding. That number specific in her testimony is three billion, four hundred million and change. We asked for the documents that underlie that number. We don't have it.

We have received -- the only document that we've received that has numbers -- and we point this out in our exhibit and our material -- that has numbers is this alpha list, which incidentally is precisely a list that earlier in discovery they said did not exist. The document in fact is dated March 17, three weeks before testimony was filed with the Copyright Office. But that document they said doesn't exist in answer to testimony and in answer to discovery request.

Okay. It turns out the document does exist. The document -- if you look at the document, it has sort of lots of numbers on it; it has sort of at the end a tabulation total, the numbers don't relate to the number in Ms. Kessler's testimony. They have not communicated to us that that's the document that answers the magic question: What constitutes \$3.4 billion in change of their viewing claim? They

haven't answered that.

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that understanding It is other our material exists. He said, as an example, we did have debate about ownership information. If you recall, the debate was resolved by a regrant of a protective order, ownership information should be provided. have no electronic ownership information provided through CDC that directly answers the questions as to who owns what program. There's obviously a BIB code electronic document, in our view. It has not been provided.

The critical components here also relate the letter correspondence. to The letter correspondence of Ms. Kessler, most of which we were not privy to because it was a direct communication between MPA and CDC, seemed to suggest, okay, make the stuff available, and they understand full well that Mr. Galaz is handling the interpolation of material that we receive. We explained that before starting in early summer. They knew that Mr. Galaz couldn't access the CDC material on the TV data logs. in communication, as their memo says, with CDC on

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

interpretation of that.

So, at the very time memos go to say make this available to Mr. Galaz, there are pleadings filed with the Copyright Office saying, confidentiality is critical to this documentation. Mr. Galaz can't see one piece of paper that identifies ownership. There's something goofy going on here. They may or may not be producing memos that say be productive, and it makes sort of a fine case, but -- I mean, I'll get to another aspect of that -- but fundamentally their legal position before the Copyright Office is there's a wall between that information and Mr. Galaz.

So, a document that says make it available to him, on the one hand, and the reality is the effort to fight that availability, suggests at least a reasonable question as to how useful those letters and documents are in this proceeding.

I'll stop for now and allow sort of -
JUDGE CAMPBELL: Do you have a response?

MR. OLANIRAN: I just have a couple of
things. I think it's absolutely incorrect that we
said the documents did not exist. What we said all

along was that the documents that we were going to provide contained information that we considered -- that would be subject to a protective order. And we all along tried to get them to execute a protective order that had been used in previous proceedings, and they refused.

We ultimately got -- agreed on a protective order which was not approved, again, until September 21. And after that was done, the documents were made available to them.

Mr. Lutzker just said that they don't have any ownership information. Exhibit 13, which is the alpha list, which we produced to them after the protective order, identifies the ownership information, and that was one of the exhibits that we could not produce until we had a protective order.

So, again, it seems like the issues are being manufactured when indeed there are no issues, and we've expressed this over and over again. We have produced all the documents that Ms. Kessler relied upon. They said, well, the three billion number, there's nothing in the record. Exhibit 13 is the

source of the three billion number figure that Mr. Lutzker is referring to.

Now, if there's a quibble about whether or not the three billion number is accurate, again, that's a subject for cross examination, not a motion to strike. I can't imagine that you would agree on everything we give them, but again I don't expect to be doing cross examination by discovery, which is exactly what I think they're trying to do. I really don't think there's an issue here. I think the issue is with them.

MR. LUTZKER: The alpha list, which we asked for and which we were told in prior discovery did not exist, obviously did exist. The alpha list -- you cannot look at the alpha list and come up with Ms. Kessler's direct testimony or the statements in the direct testimony. There's obviously other summaries, documents, and reports that CDC needed to produce that information to Ms. Kessler. As the opponent in this case, under the CARP rules, we're entitled to that material. The Copyright Office has ordered this material on multiple occasions.

This gets to probably, as I said earlier, the most essential documentary information before us, and we know for facts that there are documents that in fact did exist, even though they said they didn't exist in earlier responses. It also is evident that I defy anyone on the Panel to take a look -- we gave you samples; we could produce the entire 113 pages of this list -- I defy you to look at that list and then to come up with a bottom line number, a bottom line number of three billion four hundred and change that appears in that direct case. There's obviously other material, other reports, other interpolations that are going on.

We asked for two things, which the Copyright Office said we are absolutely entitled to. We asked for the documentation that the memos and summaries that are prepared, and if they exist in electronic form, our requests and their requests mirror each other in terms of definition of documents. The electronic files are documents; no issue about that. If there are electronic files at CDC that are produced to create bottom line numbers, there is

nothing clearer in this proceeding and the ones that have gone before that the bottom line numbers are things that claimants -- opposing claimants are entitled to receive. We are entitled to be able to investigate that. We have been stymied throughout this proceeding, first on the basis of ownership information.

If the ownership information was the true issue, was the true issue, there's no reason why we could not have received at a much earlier point in the proceeding the redacted Exhibit 3 without ownership. They could have done this. In fact, as I made clear in earlier pleadings to the Copyright Office, that's precisely what they did in CARP -- in CRT proceedings for about a dozen years. When I was active in phase 2 proceedings, the redacted, I'll call it, alpha list -- program, title, viewing hours -- were routinely submitted affirmative as an document in the proceeding. All that information was withheld on the grounds that the ownership information was critical, and we did resolve the ownership information, and we have now the ownership information before us.

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But the bottom line is we have been stymied throughout. Bottom line numbers must be provided. They haven't been provided. The Copyright Office has said repeatedly, "Provide it. If it's not provided, motions to strike are appropriate." We are at that stage. We are past the 11th hour. We have not been provided with the material, and I appreciate it goes to the core of the case, but that was their choice.

They had the opportunity to provide the documentation at early stages from day one. They know this is critical information. They know she said 3.4 and change billion hours. They haven't provided us the documentation that supports that. And we're -- we've been frustrated. We made our complaints, pursuant to the Copyright Office procedure, motions to compel. The motions to compel were granted. The motions to compel were ignored. And here we are, it's December, three weeks away and we still don't have the documents.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Olaniran, did you have --

1	MR. OLANIRAN: Just brief. I just need to
2	clarify. The alpha list, again, we did not produce
3	until we had a protective order. And one of the
4	reasons we didn't do that was because of the ownership
5	information. In addition, it was also a calculation
6	of viewing hours, which ultimately leads to
7	distribution of royalties which at that point we
8	thought was confidential information.
9	Even after 20 minutes or so, I'm still not
10	clear what document we haven't produced. If the
11	argument is, "Well, your numbers don't add up," well,
12	that's fine. Let's examine that at cross examination.
13	But to suggest that some document exists which they
14	haven't readily identified and they're not really sure
15	what it is and we certainly don't know what it is, I
16	don't think there's any logic to that.
17	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I have a question for
18	you. Do you have this motion with you?
19	MR. OLANIRAN: Yes, I do.
20	JUDGE CAMPBELL: All right. If you will
21	pull Exhibit 13, please, and if you'll look at the
22	last page on Exhibit 13, not page 113

1	MR. OLANIRAN: The last page?
2	JUDGE CAMPBELL: but the next page,
3	which shows the numbers of properties, 6,062. The
4	page right before Exhibit 14.
5	MR. OLANIRAN: Okay. I'm there.
6	JUDGE CAMPBELL: All right. And then you
7	have a figure of 510,885 and then a figure of
8	1,356,127 and then
9	MR. OLANIRAN: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm not
10	there.
11	JUDGE CAMPBELL: The very, very, very last
12	page. Aha, that's it.
13	MR. OLANIRAN: Oh, okay.
14	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And then you have at the
15	tail end of that on the computer generated numbers a
16	three billion number.
17	MR. OLANIRAN: Yes.
18	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And under that the MPAA
19	3,384,704,566.
20	MR. OLANIRAN: Right.
21	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Can someone explain to me
22	what that computer generated line refers to? The

1	number of properties, I presume, is 6,062 properties
2	were listed.
3	MR. OLANIRAN: That's correct.
4	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And then perhaps there's
5	one of those categories may be viewing hours
6	possibly?
7	MR. OLANIRAN: I think the final category,
8	the 3.6 billion, is the viewing hours.
9	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Is the viewing hours.
10	And then the 3,384,706,566 calculation based on the
11	viewing hours?
12	MR. OLANIRAN: Yes. I'm sorry.
13	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Is that a calculation
14	based on the viewing hours, the 3,384,706
15	MR. OLANIRAN: That's correct.
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: 704
17	MR. TUCCI: MPAA claimants.
18	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Right. So, I don't
19	really have a question. It makes sense to me.
20	MR. TUCCI: There's two different
21	universes.
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: We're not finished yet.

1	Better hold that out, that last page again. We have
2	a 510,885. What is that number? At the top of the
3	page, it says number of properties, 6,062, then
4	510,885.
5	MR. OLANIRAN: Which page?
6	JUDGE CAMPBELL: It's the same page we
7	were talking about. It has one line at the top. It
8	says number of properties, 6,062, and then it says 510
9	comma 885. Is that a BIB code number or is that a
10	code for the totals?
11	MS. KESSLER: Madam Chairman, I don't know
12	what the number is. It's nothing anything that I
13	needed, so I don't know what it is.
14	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And then the 1,356,127,
15	do we know what that refers to?
16	MS. KESSLER: I personally do not, and I
17	don't use it.
18	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And the three billion
19	three plus is Worldwide's plan to extend the viewing
20	hours to three billion six, correct?
21	MR. OLANIRAN: Correct, for the MPAA
22	claimants in this proceeding.

1	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Right. For the claimants
2	listed, the 6,062 properties based on the alpha list
3	as you've provided it?
4	MR. OLANIRAN: Yes.
5	MR. TUCCI: No.
6	MS. KESSLER: I'm sorry. Yes, no.
7	(Laughter.)
8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I think that's what
9	they're trying to get to. Let's go through again.
10	We've got an alpha list with roughly it says number
11	of properties, 6,062. I presume that means 6,062
12	properties.
13	MR. TUCCI: Can we confer for 30 seconds?
14	I don't have it with me.
15	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Oh, absolutely. If you
16	want to, you can go down to that little hallway if
17	that will make it easier, the reception area. Feel
18	free. We'll just go off the record for a minute.
19	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
20	the record at 2:28 p.m. and went back on
21	the record at 2:30 p.m.)
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: All right. Are we back

1	on point?
2	MR. OLANIRAN: Okay. The question about
3	the alpha list, the alpha list is the list of all
4	titles, all syndicated category titles.
5	JUDGE CAMPBELL: So, you had keep
6	going.
7	MR. OLANIRAN: Everybody that contains
8	MPAA titles, IPG claims titles that are unclaimed.
9	The number, 3.3, that's handwritten is the MPAA
10	portion of that. Now, that may have led to the
11	confusion of the documents, but as far as the document
12	that we relied on for the viewing hours this is it.
13	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That helps. Now, if you
14	don't have anything else to say, I'm going to ask Mr.
15	Lutzker a question.
16	Mr. Lutzker, does this help at all
17	MR. LUTZKER: Well
18	JUDGE CAMPBELL: to clarify at least a
19	few things?
20	MR. LUTZKER: let me read to you from
21	their briefs. In response to a request for all
22	documents underlying the calculated value of viewing

hours for each MPA program and each IPG program, that was a document request. All documents underlying the calculated the values that appear in the direct case. Their answer is the thrust of this issue is that IPG seeks a report that shows MPA represented programs and the associated viewing hours on a program by program basis. They continue, "As program suppliers have stated, no such report exists." No such report exists. This is in their -- it's cited in our brief, in our reply brief at page 21, no such report exists.

Now, this report, the alpha list, has a date of March 17, I believe, two weeks before the filing of the case. The Copyright Office, in its order of the 28th, compelled the production by program suppliers of the underlying data, the interpretative data, and reports prepared by CDC. Later on, as you know, the fact that MPA does not have custody and control of those reports was not deemed an excuse upon which not to deliver that material.

The bottom line is they say that the alpha list didn't exist. It obviously existed, whether Ms.

-- now Ms. Kessler seems to be saying, at least this

1	is what I'm interpreting her counsel, "Oh, yes, I
2	relied on that report for the development of the
3	direct case claim for the 3.3 billion hours." But the
4	curiosity is the curiosity in their direct case,
5	they don't claim 3.3, and if you can read that number
6	three point what was it?
7	JUDGE CAMPBELL: 3.384,704,566.
8	MR. LUTZKER: Okay, 3.384. They claim 3.4
9	billion hours. Over a hundred three point their
10	direct number is 3.487,949,073 viewing hours. They
11	also indicated that all syndicated programs have 3.488
12	·
13	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Did you say viewing
14	hours?
15	MR. LUTZKER: Viewing hours.
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: The 3.384 is the dollars
17	claimed based on viewing hours. The viewing hours
18	that were shown here were 3.611, so it's they
19	reduced it down. They may have recalculated.
20	MR. LUTZKER: They're not claiming \$3.3
21	billion.
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Then I misunderstood.

1	MR. OLANIRAN: What page are we on, just
2	to be
3	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Again, the magic last
4	page of the Exhibit 13.
5	MR. LUTZKER: Those are viewing hours.
6	JUDGE CAMPBELL: The viewing hours are
7	3.6, and the dollars claimed based on viewing hours is
8	the other figure?
9	MR. LUTZKER: No.
10	JUDGE CAMPBELL: What was that other
11	figure then?
12	MR. LUTZKER: The other figure is the
13	viewing hours that are attributable to MPAA programs,
14	okay? Total viewing hours, 3.6; total MPA viewing
15	hours, according to the alpha list prepared in March,
16	which they say did not exist, which now they suggest
17	or state I don't know how to word it at that point
18	was the basis upon which they prepared their direct
19	case. But in the direct case, they speak about 3.487
20	billion viewing hours, 100 million hours difference.
21	In our view, there are intermediary
22	documents that were prepared that were not provided

that are fundamentally ask worthy, are electronic files. They may or may not exist in a format as neat and clean as that.

And I would add that -- you draw your own judgments from this. We asked for documents that related to the alpha list. We end up being delivered a document -- in the case of TV data and in the case of Nielsen, we're provided electronic files. We're provided disks that we then can put into our computer and work with. In the case of the alpha list, which obviously is generated from an electronic file, we're provided the printout.

Now, whether that document physically existed, was composed or dated, you know, someone will have to answer that on examination assuming that that right now is one of the documents we were provided in discovery. So we're entitled through discovery we can find out, we can inquire about the nature and intent and purpose of that particular document. But clearly that document comes from the files and the underlying material that the Copyright Office said months and months and months ago and repeatedly said we're

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1	entitled to and repeatedly said if we don't get their
2	claims based on this viewer study, it must be
3	stricken.
4	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Can you turn, please, to
5	your Exhibit 13? I just want to make sure I'm
6	following exactly the process.
7	MR. LUTZKER: Oh, okay. I got it.
8	JUDGE CAMPBELL: And let's pull let's
9	just look at the bottom one, Addams Family Values.
10	MR. LUTZKER: Okay.
11	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I presume that's an MPA.
12	MR. LUTZKER: The first page, correct?
13	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Yes.
14	MR. LUTZKER: Page one.
15	JUDGE CAMPBELL: The very front page.
16	Bottom of the page, Addams Family. If you look on the
17	column, household viewing hours, it's 67,414.
18	MR. LUTZKER: Right.
19	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Is it my understanding
20	that one of the things you're looking for is how they
21	got to the 67? What backup information created that
22	67?

MR. LUTZKER: Absolutely. 1 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Whatever they did to get 2 3 there, you wanted to be able to see that too. 4 MR. LUTZKER: And we have been provided 5 electronically the TV data logs and Nielsen material uninterpolated by CDC. We've been provided reference 6 7 to the 1990 to '92 proceedings and testimony or prior testimony at the CRT and in the other proceeding, 8 9 which that describes methodology but doesn't provide how do you get to 67,000, because that's the important 10 11 question in this proceeding. 12 This 67,000 is a figure derived from 13 Nielsen data, from TV log data, interpolated by CDC 14 coordinating with MPAA to distill and manipulate the 15 numbers and come up with 67,000. We have been given 16 TV data logs, but that's not going to tell you 67,000. We've been given Nielsen numbers, and that's not going 17 to tell you 67,000. This other thing -- these other 18 19 electronic files --20 JUDGE CAMPBELL: You want the formula --21 MR. LUTZKER: We want more than the --22 JUDGE CAMPBELL: -- to get there.

MR. LUTZKER: The formula doesn't tell 1 you, because there are manipulative, interpolative 2 activities going on beyond the -- they have provided 3 4 a formula, but the formula's not going to give you 5 this information. It's data. We're missing data that 6 CDC has that gets you to that number. And that data 7 exists in electronic files, and it's not provided. We asked. The Copyright Office said, "This 8 9 is the most important part of their case, and it hasn't been provided." 10 11 And I'll add to my earlier reference on 12 the BIB code thing, say, Addams Family Values. 13 There's a five-digit number next to Addams Family Values. The BIB books that we have been provided have 14 15 six-digit numbers with respect to all the program 16 titles. There is obviously something that generated this BIB code five-digit listing. 17 18 JUDGE CAMPBELL: I think the two -- if you 19 look at Addams Family Values, go up to action, there's a two dash --2.0 21 MR. LUTZKER: The two is a separate code. 22 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. LUTZKER: The BIB code --1 JUDGE CAMPBELL: That's not the BIB code? 2 So, the BIB code is not 241836. 3 4 MR. LUTZKER: No. There's no -- that two, as I interpret it, relates to distinctions between 5 6 movies and series. It may be subject to some further 7 analysis, but in other words it's a classification of certain types of series are one's or two's --8 9 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Typecast. 10 MR. LUTZKER: -- and movies are four. 11 But, again, that number comes from somewhere. We 12 don't have that number either. We don't have a document -- we don't have a document that says Addams 13 14 Family Values belongs to Paramount Pictures. 15 document says it, but this document did not take the 16 BIB book of 1998 and produce the 1997 ownership 17 information. It didn't take the BIB book of 2000 that we have. It took something else. We don't have that 18 19 material. 20 There's material that CDC has put together period of time 21 over focused based upon

responsibilities that have been trusted in them by

MPAA for this proceeding, and we don't have that material. We've asked for it; we've asked repeatedly; we've moved for it; it's been compelled; it hasn't been delivered.

At this stage, our motion is pretty clear. We know there's documents there. The suggestion by letters that, "Oh, go to CDC, and they'll provide it to you," that's not our obligation, number one. Their obligation is to provide it to us. They failed to do that. It is questionable whether that really was the case because of their legal brief that suggests they really didn't mean that Mr. Galaz could see it in September when those -- and early when those letters were written. They were fighting diligently to prevent him from seeing it. So, those letters themselves are suspect.

And if you go back to the bottom line, which is in the end the Copyright Office has always said bottom line numbers must be supported, must be substantiated, must be provided. They've got a 3.38 number. Their claim says 3.487. The numbers don't correlate. Maybe you could find it in here, but

probably there are other documents, other material, 1 other electronic files that have not been provided. 2 And we think the case is obvious on its 3 4 face that there are things that are missing. Obviously, there are things that are missing. 5 that they've provided us were incomplete, and we've 6 We've asked for it. 7 been entitled. We've asked repeatedly, and it's been ordered and compelled, and 8 it hasn't been delivered. 9 10 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you. Mr. Olaniran, 11 I'm sure you have a response. 1.2 MR. OLANIRAN: Just briefly. I think what appears to be the only thing that they now claim they 13 14 don't have probably is the interpolations, because 15 they're not denying access to the TV data data or the 16 Nielsen study. And the ownership information is 17 something that goes back. CDC is the manager of 18 MPAA's electronic database for everything that MPAA 19 does or most things that MPAA does with regard to distribution of royalties. 20 21 So, I mean, we've made the interpolations 22 available to them. We've made the Nielsen study

available to them, the TV data, and the ownership information. When they ask the question what did Ms. Kessler rely on for the viewing hour calculations, we'll produce the document. Now, if the numbers don't add up again, they can ask us about it on cross examination, and then maybe they'll get an answer that probably explains it.

Secondly, in the reply brief on page 21, our response that Mr. Lutzker just read, actually is on point. There is no separate document that isolates MPAA programs on a program by program basis and assigns viewing hours. The alpha list is everybody's programming, and that's precisely the point that we were referring to.

And in response to the question about what did we rely on for viewing hours, we produced the alpha list. Now, a subset of the alpha list is IPG's programming, MPA's programming. Now, I'm completely mystified as to what else it could be other than this whole position that there's something out there.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: Do you have a response or do we want to move on?

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

MR. LUTZKER: I mean for the record, the suggestion that -- again, I remain mystified. I mean, Mr. Olaniran can say whatever he chooses to say. say that we have been offered the interpretative under the circumstances which material in the documents that we have are the documents that we have, and there is no interpretive material that has been The suggestion that the report that they provided. deny existing, even to the extent -- if it is a portion of the alpha list, they somehow derive numbers and generated data and information which we were entitled to. They have resisted providing material throughout this proceeding.

And Mr. Olaniran can suggest they've been cooperative, but at every step of the way there has been resistance, which has been frustrating on our part even as we have in the course of our document production we do basically data dumps. And to say that CDC has collected data on ownership for some period of time, well, if they're using it in this proceeding, that's the documents we're entitled to. And if it's a document in electronic form, we're

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2	we're entitled to. That's what the Copyright Office
3	has said. Has it been provided? No.
4	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I think we're ready to
5	move on. Thank you to both sides. I know it feels
6	tedious at times, but it does help, one, to get into
7	the record but more importantly to have everyone here
8	hear it and understand better the issues.
9	Mr. Lutzker, I have a question for you
10	before we proceed. Have we covered what we need to
11	cover while Mr. Galaz is here?
12	MR. LUTZKER: Well, I mean, he's got a
13	little more time, so we can march on. I might want
14	just like a three-minute break to sort of focus on the
15	next section.
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Why don't we do that,
17	give everybody a good till five of.
18	MR. LUTZKER: Yes. And I don't want to
19	take too long, because I want to take advantage while
20	he's here.
21	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
22	the record at 2:47 p.m. and went back on

entitled to the electronic file, period. That's what

the record at 2:59 p.m.)

JUDGE CAMPBELL: All right. Thank you. We are going to limit some time here so we can get through everything. Please sit down. And we have an internal CARP meeting with the Copyright Office at five. It was at 4:30, and we just bumped it to five. So, we'll have to -- I think in the two hours we should have plenty of time to get through everything. Right.

All right. We finished that issue. We can move on.

MR. LUTZKER: Okay. One of the elements that I'11 unfortunately say for you is the interrelationship a lot of these things. That's why even though originally we conceived it of as separate motions, we sort of consolidated into one. I'll introduce the Nielsen special study, one of the things I want you to keep in mind as you think about the MPAA viewer study is that from our point of view we're a bit handicapped in knowing where one begins and where one ends. But, again, this is an example of the interpolative functionality of CDC representing

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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MPA in this proceeding.

Think of it in this: Nielsen does surveys on its own initiative -- it's its business -- it surveys, both on a meter basis and on a diary basis, television viewers. The focal point of the MPA Nielsen special study addresses the diaries that are taken during sweep periods. There are four major sweep periods, and then there are two supplemental periods, and that's the data that is collected. It covers roughly half the year.

One of the things that is missing, and I don't know whether we probably characterize this as the Nielsen special study or whether we go back, as I said, or it's the MPA viewer study, is programming that doesn't come up in the data of Nielsen but is interpolated and projections are made by CDC based upon a block-in of viewing hours where a survey is not done. In other words, if a show runs in December and it's not part of the Nielsen study but it's in the MPA study, how do we know that? How do we know what the viewing hours are with respect to that particular program? That's one of the issues that we feel

whether it's characterized at Nielsen data, CDC data, MPA viewer data, that data is missing. And it sort of impacts the analysis that we make on all this material.

With regard to Nielsen itself, we have indicated that we have ultimately received difficulty opening the documents in the Copyright Office. With a push from the Copyright Office, the parties were able to ultimately access the documents sometime in the fall. And there was never any issue with regard to this Nielsen data that it was confidential or subject to any limitations. It was not offered in that context.

Where we start from, and this is a peculiarity of a phase two proceeding, because of that very example with the Addams Family where you had 67,000 and change viewing hours, it's a very precise number. The precision of those numbers are predicated upon Nielsen data as analyzed and interpolated by CDC with whatever contributions people at MPA make to it. We have a right, because that is the fundamental bit of information, to test the thesis regarding that

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

data. Did Nielsen survey 10,000 households and come up with this analysis with regard to that particular program? How many people within the survey knew it? What projections were made with regard to that program? These are the types of issues that we may need to get into, we may need to analyze from a statistical point of view to test the reliability of the precise figures.

Because remember, the MPA number of the 3.3 or 3.4, whatever it turns out to be, is a summation of something else. It's a summation of all these little bits of information. Some of the bits of information are big numbers, and some of them are tiny numbers. How those numbers are devised, developed, what goes into creating those numbers comes from data from Nielsen, comes from the Nielsen study, and we don't have that information.

JUDGE COOLEY: I'm sure you're going to get to this, but in your brief you talk about at least two orders where the Copyright Office has ordered production of what you believe are these documents --

MR. LUTZKER: Yes.

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JUDGE COOLEY: -- is that right? And one of these orders is the June 28th order, I believe, and it's referred to on page 23 of your original memorandum. It's actually quoted there. Then that's the order of October 10th that again refers to documents responsive to certain requests that you have described to be Nielsen disks. Are these the documents that you're talking about right now --

MR. LUTZKER: Yes.

JUDGE COOLEY: -- in your argument? So, is it your position in a nutshell that we have two orders of the Copyright Office that required these particular documents to the Nielsen special study? Isn't the Nielsen special study covered by these orders? That's what I'm trying to find out.

MR. LUTZKER: The answer is these orders combined with the understandings that have been laid out in proceedings that MPA has been involved with, we cite in our brief there were several prior CARP or CRT proceedings where the issue of how many households are involved in the Nielsen study. They know that's an issue. They know it's a relative thing. And there

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1	were orders to compel that information. There were
2	questions about was it confidential from Nielsen's
3	perspective or not. Our view is our inquiry into
4	the Nielsen study raises those questions. The
5	documents were asked for; they weren't provided. The
6	Copyright Office says they are to be provided.
7	JUDGE COOLEY: It's as simple as that.
8	MR. LUTZKER: It's as simple as that.
9	JUDGE COOLEY: Do you have anything else
LO	to say?
L1	MR. LUTZKER: I'll stop for the moment.
L2	JUDGE COOLEY: Okay.
L3	MR. OLANIRAN: Your Honor, if I understand
L4	your question correctly, you wanted to know whether
L5	the Nielsen documents that are referenced in those
L6	orders are the same Nielsen documents that they are
L7	now contending.
L8	JUDGE COOLEY: That was my real question,
L9	yes.
20	MR. OLANIRAN: Okay. The Nielsen
21	documents that the Copyright Office orders are
22	referring to are the Nielsen disks. We gave that to

1 | them.

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2 JUDGE COOLEY: Okay.

MR. OLANIRAN: This is something a little beyond that.

JUDGE COOLEY: Now, would it be fair -I'm trying to understand what this issue is all about
-- it would be fair to say that you disagree on what
he requested in the beginning as including the Nielsen
special study?

MR. OLANIRAN: We have never refused to give up the Nielsen disks. The only problem that we had with the Nielsen disks or that they claim to have was the fact that they could not open the disks. if you look again at our Exhibit E, it details and references CDC. Now, it's really interesting then now they have produced what appears to be data from the original Nielsen disks that they claim they could not access, and they have also produced what apparently is something that came out of CDC. So, we gave them the Nielsen study. Now they are asking for something beyond that, and I'm not clear what they seem to be asking. But they've asked for the study; we've given

it to them.

JUDGE COOLEY: Okay. Can you sit down just a minute, because I want to find out what you want. Please tell us, because I can't figure it out exactly either.

MR. LUTZKER: Well --

JUDGE COOLEY: There's all kinds of Nielsen data, I think, in this proceeding, okay? And there's going to be. What I want to know is what specifically are you asking for? That's all I want to know.

MR. LUTZKER: Partly we may be dealing with definitional terms, okay? When we speak of a Nielsen study, we are looking for the documents and the underlying documents that support the specific claims made in the case. When a viewing hour total is identified, we are entitled to receive the documents in print or electronic form, and in this case it's going to be in electronic form, that provides us sufficient information to test the thesis of that bottom line number, okay? Now, to the extent that we are handed a disk that is penciled on it or engraved

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

on it Nielsen special study that may or may not be a 1 sufficient response to our inquiry. We have phrased 2 the inquiry to the documentation and the underlying 3 4 documentation of those bottom line figures. 5 allowed to test the thesis of the bottom line numbers. 6 If what MPA is suggesting is that we've 7 given you what we characterize as the Nielsen special 8 study and here it is but this doesn't include a lot of other information that Nielsen uses to get to that 9 study, because this is what's happened in prior CARP 10 11 proceedings and prior CRT proceedings. The question 12 is, okay, you may give us a document that has certain numbers on it, but there are other documents, there is 13 other information that Nielsen uses to develop that 14 number. 15 And is it fair to say --16 JUDGE COOLEY: MR. LUTZKER: And we are entitled to that. 17 18 JUDGE COOLEY: -- you don't know even how to define that information? You don't know what the 19 scope of that information is? 20 21 MR. LUTZKER: We know it originates from 22 We also know, as we described the MPA viewer

study, that it's interpolated by CDC. But we are at a loss. That's why they, at one point, they said, "Well, if you don't think we gave it to you, you should have asked us. Come back; ask us." We don't completely know until we review the material what is or isn't there.

In this case we know precisely some of the things that are not there. You don't know how many households are tested, okay? It's an important point. If I'm making a projection that a certain show has 67,000 viewing hours and I tell you I tested five homes in the United States, how reliable is that information. If I tell you that I tested 50,000 homes, how reliable is that information? If I tell you something in between, you're going to make your judgment. We're entitled to that information.

They know this is part of the study. They know it. They've been told it in prior proceedings. We don't have to sort of write reams of paper to sort of get them off of a -- to get data out of them. There's an element here that I'm concerned, you know, sort of like -- it's not like -- I use the phrase

"being cute," but it's sort of like well, you know the information that's there. The Copyright Office has told you to deliver it. You're in a situation where Nielsen has produced this stuff. They're your agents for these purposes. CDC is your agent for these purposes. Give these people the material that they need to test these theories, to test these numbers.

You know, you've incorporated by reference reams of information from prior proceedings about details of experts who explain how Nielsen gets to these particular points. That information may have been provided in prior proceedings. Well, guess what? We need it in this proceeding, we do. We haven't been provided that information.

The Copyright Office in its summary form speaks of the Nielsen data, speaks of the MPA viewing data. That's what we're driving at. And it's not sufficient to say we've given you a disk that says Nielsen special study and you must take it. It's sort of like when they give us a document that says this is our representation agreement. It doesn't include attachments. This is our representation. We're

telling you this is what it is. We're telling you this is what it is, and we're saying you know it's more than that.

And the discovery rules, as you suggested, there's a cooperation between the parties. You have to provide documents. You don't want to discover in early January that low and behold and whether -- you know, one of the uniqueness of the current proceeding is we don't have a phase one proceeding with all these sort of Nielsen experts and CDC experts that are explaining the whole background so you have a record for phase one that you can import into phase two.

We're starting with just phase two. We have no prior record; we have references on past things, and we're going to have somebody -- she may not know how many homes were tested to have the Addams Family come up with that number, but that's a number presumably that we're entitled to test in the course of this proceedings. And if the documents aren't provided to us, we're at a loss. Now, she may not be the right expert to ask about that, but she's their only expert, and they're holding her out as being the

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

sum total of the case.

We're entitled to sort of at least raise these questions, and then you can form your judgments as to the credibility and weight and so forth with respect to the evidence. That becomes your task at that point. But we're entitled to test it. The only way we can test is, as I said, in one of the pleadings, because there's no interrogatories and back and -- no depositions and back and forth, there's a good faith that's demanded of claimants to produce documents that are necessary in this proceeding. And that's really the thrust of all these -- I mean, all these lengthy things.

It boils down to that bottom line. Have they been forthright in providing the documentation that we asked for and that the Copyright Office has compelled? I respect the nuances and the precision with respect to sort of, well, you didn't precisely ask for this point, and that may be in some instances a justification for denying certain material, certainly, in answers to direct discovery requests. But once the Copyright Office makes its determination,

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	once you're working off of their analysis and summary
2	of this, you know what they're driving at. They know
3	better than we do because it's their stuff. And our
4	position is we're entitled to it. We haven't been
5	given it. We know we haven't been given it. We don't
6	know all the things we haven't been given. We've only
7	been able to identify things that some of those
8	things. And at this point, we feel those things are
9	material enough that they justify the sanctions that
10	we ask for.
11	JUDGE COOLEY: Okay. Well, what I think
12	he's asking for after hearing this, and I wanted to
13	hear, of course, what you have to say, I think what
14	he's asking for is the underlying data to the Nielsen
15	special study. That's what it sounds like to me. And
16	I guess there are a couple questions. Is there any?
17	And where is it? And can it be produced?
18	MR. OLANIRAN: We don't have underlying
19	documents to Nielsen data.
20	JUDGE COOLEY: Or even electronic data.
21	MR. OLANIRAN: I'm sorry?
22	JUDGE COOLEY: Even electronic data.

MR. OLANIRAN: We don't have electronic.

What we have and what we utilized as part of our testimony is the Nielsen report essentially. And, again, I need to explain the Nielsen -- the relationship of the Nielsen study to Ms. Kessler's testimony spoke two or three layers removed. The Nielsen '97 study covers local programming, series, movies, devotional claimants, sports, and so on. So, it's a huge study. It wasn't a study that was done specifically for this proceeding.

Now, a portion of that study was utilized with interpolations with TV data data, with ownership information to generate a report that among other things shows viewing hours. Ms. Kessler then references viewing hours in her testimony.

In the prior cases that they refer to, the Nielsen study was actually put into evidence and a witness sponsored it, and there was a lot more detailed information about that. This is not that case. We did not put the Nielsen study into evidence. They ask for underlying documents to the viewing hours, which in an indirect way the Nielsen study is

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1	related to that. We give them the Nielsen report. If
2	it had been a book, let's say, they would not have
3	gone down the list of every single of word in the book
4	and say generate underlying documents. We utilized
5	the end results of a portion, indirectly if you will,
6	of the Nielsen study.
7	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Mr. Olaniran, is it
8	correct that the Nielsen study is not a study that was
9	commissioned by the MPA? It's a study that they
10	provide any industry subscriber who wants to then take
11	a copy of this study and use whatever data is in that
12	study. Is that a source of the Nielsen study?
13	MR. OLANIRAN: I have to confer for one
14	second.
15	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Absolutely.
16	MR. OLANIRAN: Confer please.
17	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Absolutely, absolutely.
18	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
19	the record at 3:17 p.m. and went back on
20	the record at 3:20 p.m.)
21	MR. OLANIRAN: Your question was whether
22	or not we commissioned the Nielsen study. The way

that I understand the Nielsen's work is they've 1 2 already gone out and done a study of viewing. 3 JUDGE CAMPBELL: And thev make it 4 available to --MR. OLANIRAN: And they make it available 5 to people that are interested. And we may give them 6 7 some specifications as to what we're interested in, for example, some counting analysis, which I think 8 9 will provide the documents that we gave Nielsen in that regard to IPG. So, to that extent, yes, but we 10 11 don't commission Nielsen to go out and --12 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Now, that was the essence of it. A, is it a commissioned study where if it were 13 a commission study we'd certainly be able to ask for 14 15 backup. If it's a resource material study offered to 16 members of the industry or whomever's willing to pay whatever it takes to get it, that's different. 17 18 that was my question. Thank you. 19 MR. OLANIRAN: And the other -- I'm not done yet. I think I touched on the prior proceedings. 20 21 The final point that I wanted to make is with regard 22 to section 251.48(e) of the rules, which pertains to

1	this documented survey as evidence. And if we get
2	past the point and even assume that this is survey
3	evidence, there are certain criteria that you have to
4	meet. And it goes to my point earlier that we have
5	not introduced the Nielsen study. So, there's no
6	reason to comply with some of the information that
7	they're asking for.
8	Now, by contrast, IPG has a distribution
9	methodology which they have clearly put into evidence
10	which we sought information, for example, about how
11	they derive their sample. The Copyright Office came
12	back and told us, "Well, you're not entitled to it
13	right now. And I believe that was the October I'm
14	sorry, the September 13 order, probably the last page,
15	which dealt with our interest in how they derive their
16	samples. We would deny that.
17	So, we don't think we've put the Nielsen
18	we certainly have not put the Nielsen study into
19	evidence, and they have put their study into evidence.
20	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thank you. Mr. Lutzker,
21	did you have one brief point?
	II

MR. LUTZKER:

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Yes, I have a few brief

First, the history of the CRT in CARP proceedings have made clear, have made clear that MPA commissions a study from Nielsen with regard to data collected that is focused on information that they use in these CARP proceedings. And in our brief, we have a reference from the 1990 -- 1989 cable proceeding in which one of the commissioners in the trench, which is attached to our case, is commenting to the effect, "Now, Ι understand that Nielsen is separate organization. It is not part of MPA. You make contracts with them." And he goes on to describe the nature of those arrangements are the preparation of specialized assembly of data.

Yes, Nielsen goes out, the broadcast industry pays Nielsen for the collection of data with regard to ratings information. But Nielsen does not have a study of distant viewing signals preselected by MPAA that is in a package sort of like program one you pull out and you get this. MPAA has for many years negotiated with Nielsen for a price. They pay a lot of money for a study from Nielsen that focuses on and assembles particular data that is part of a Nielsen

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collected information but is focused in a way that helps the MPAA assess program viewing on a distant signal basis in cable households that are not local for purposes of copyright rules and FCC definitions.

And it is mind boggling to suggest that this is not a special study commissioned, contracted for by the Motion Picture Association. There are communications back and forth, and one of the documents that was provided is -- that was earlier provided goes to particular selections of counties. Because under the copyright rules and then the FCC rules as you sort of merge them together, signals are local for certain purposes. They are significant viewed signals.

You have to sort of define carriage very particularly, and they don't want -- if it's a signal from Atlanta, they don't want certain counties which are within the 35 mile zone or a signal that significantly viewed. So, they provide information to Nielsen, "This is the date we want." It is a unique position, in my opinion, in connection with these CARP and CRT proceedings for the MPA to suggest that this

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is data that Nielsen has offered without their input.

This is contracted for. This is commissioned data.

Is this study -- is this Nielsen study part of this record? Absolutely. There is nothing clearer than this Nielsen study is fundamentally part of the MPA proceeding. For them to suggest that, it is not because we didn't have a phase one proceeding. Oh, in phase one, we go into a lot of detail. But in phase two, we don't.

In phase one, you go into a lot of detail. If there's no phase one proceeding, then we are functioning as a phase one proceeding with regard to some of the aspects of this information. We are entitled to the data. And more fundamentally, because this is a program by program specific analysis of the Nielsen data, coupled with the CDC data, coupled with the TV data logs, integration of this information is absolutely essential.

So, I mean, I would think it would be a serious mistake to suggest at this stage of after almost 20 years of copyright royalty proceedings that the Nielsen is not entered in evidence in the phase

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

two proceeding by the MPA by introduction of their direct case, by the introduction of the related material.

You had it exactly right. If it's a commissioned study, we're entitled to the underlying documents. If it's not a commissioned study, different question. But it is a commissioned study, number one. Number two, the Copyright Office in its order of the 10th of October spoke directly to this point when it deals with both the combination of whether Ms. Kessler was responsible.

Whether she relied upon that data is not the point. She does rely upon -- MPA relies upon the data in developing its position, and the Copyright Office has said we are entitled to these documents whether they're in your custody or control or not.

They know -- they've known this for the better part of a decade that Nielsen's possession of this information is something that they may need to discord during discovery procedures and during the cases. And if they don't, the Copyright Office, the Copyright Tribunal has held them accountable for that.

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2 entitled to it. It hasn't been provided. We're entitled to the sum and substance which gets Nielsen 3 4 to the numbers that they get to. 5 Because remember, I mean we're dealing 6 with a lot of money in this proceeding. There's a lot 7 of money, and if we were in a federal court case involving 50, \$60,000 of disputed ownership of 8 9 material, plaintiffs and defendants would have a lot of opportunity for discovery through interrogation for 10 getting to the bottom of this. We're dealing with 11 12 tens of millions of dollars in this proceeding, more than tens of millions of dollars. And the bottom line 13 14 is --15 MR. GALAZ: Sorry, I have to get going. 16 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Thanks. MR. LUTZKER: -- the bottom line is that 17 18 this is part and parcel to their case. We've asked 19 for it, it's been compelled, it hasn't been delivered. 20 JUDGE COOLEY: You said, Mr. Lutzker, if 21 it is not a commissioned study, then that is a 22 different question. What do you mean by that?

And we are entitled to household numbers.

MR. LUTZKER: Well, if it's an off-the-1 2 shelf item and they go and buy it off the shelf, there may be -- I mean, I'd have to sort of think through 3 how far we need to go with that. It does go to issues 4 of ownership and control in a relationship, but the 5 nature of the relationship I think is quite different. 6 7 JUDGE COOLEY: Well, now I understood them to say that it was not a commissioned study, so we are 8 9 at least we have an issue as to whether it is or not. 10 Am I missing something here? MR. LUTZKER: Well, I mean I'm perfectly 11 12 comfortable with your trying to assess -- I mean, that 13 may be an issue. What I heard before that it's not a commissioned study I found, frankly, surprising. 14 15 JUDGE COOLEY: Well, we may be dealing 16 with that issue now that you raised. What if it isn't a commissioned study? What do we do? Or what is your 17 relief? What are you seeking? 18 19 MR. LUTZKER: Well, again, the question is 20 has this study been introduced into evidence in this 21 proceeding, okay? Is it relied upon for bottom line 22 And I think in the end the answer is information?

yes. I think we are entitled to probe beyond the surface.

If they introduce an off-the-shelf study that says, you know, that a particular group of programs are the most highly watched programs in the history of television, and here's a study that shows these five television shows. They have quotes in magazines and newspapers. These five programs -- and low and behold these five programs are all represented by MPAA.

Now, are we entitled -- how far can we go in testing that information? How many people were -- I think we have some entitlement and then maybe some limits. What sort of -- we're entitled to go at least as far as they go, and then you, as a Panel, can put weight on that, okay? There's a point at which I don't the Copyright Office would require them to go to great expense. They don't need to replicate things. But if they're quoting from People Magazine that says the top five rated shows in the history of television are A, B, C, and D, it is what it is.

Are we entitled to go beyond that? Are we

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allowed to say where did that come from? Can we go two and three steps removed to get how many people were surveyed or how did they make that particular judgment? The answer is there obviously are some limits. They provided us the source of material, and they're relying upon it in a particular study. They didn't commission it, so they didn't sort of say, "Go find me the top five programs in the history of television." They said, "We found it in People Magazine." You're free to go to People Magazine just as we are. In that situation, I think they might have a legitimate case.

JUDGE COOLEY: So, is it your argument that we have to -- the Panel has to come to a decision as to, I guess, some way whether it was a commissioned study. If it's a commissioned study, it's your position that they should --

MR. LUTZKER: Absolutely.

JUDGE COOLEY: -- seek to provide you with the underlying data. If it not a commissioned study, I'm trying to get what your argument is. I think it is that you may have a responsibility, if you want the

information, you have to get it on your own.

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MR. LUTZKER: I mean, I think, frankly, I haven't thought about that, because I believe it is prior rulings, from prior clear from CARP/CRT proceedings that the MPAA engages Nielsen to produce a special study. It provides specific information which creates the demographic mix that works for them with respect to distant, local signals. eliminate all local viewing in their study or at least they should if they don't want to sort of run afoul of the definitions under copyright law. So, that in and of itself is not drawing upon something that Nielsen has sitting on the shelf.

Nielsen has all this data assembled, billions of bits of data, and MP says, "All right, I"

-- MPA says, "I want you to sort of structure this -I want you to pull this amount of data from your files and give it to me, and we're going to call that the Nielsen special study.

Now, if that's not commissioning it, then
I think -- you know, I think that -- you know, I think
it creates a fantasy world to suggest that they have

designed this, they've not negotiated with 1 They rely upon Nielsen's underlying sort of 2 research collection, but they have commissioned the 3 study. They've introduced it. It integrates with the 4 other data to come up with the bottom line viewing 5 hours. 6 7 JUDGE COOLEY: And if I might, Madam Chair, I just want to ask Mr. Olaniran a guestion. 8 9 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Please do. JUDGE COOLEY: I think an issue's been 10 11 raised as to whether or not this is a commissioned 12 study. I heard you say, I believe, a while ago that it is not a commissioned study. Now, maybe commission 13 is the wrong word to use. Did you contract specially 14 15 or separately with Nielsen to do something like what Mr. Lutzker said, select out information and give it 16 to us so we can use it in this proceeding? 17 18 MR. OLANIRAN: Yes, we did. We contracted 19 with Nielsen to give us the Nielsen study. However, I think when Madam Chair asked whether we commissioned 2.0 21 a study I think the question with her question focused

on whether or not we asked Nielsen to go out and do

this study and then report back to us. I think Mr. 1 Lutzker actually just answered the question when he 2 said the information is already in Nielsen's database 3 4. -- I'm sorry? JUDGE CAMPBELL: 5 Yes. 6 MR. LUTZKER: Oh, I'm sorry. The 7 information is already in Nielsen's database. We commissioned to the extent you want to use commission 8 9 -- we contracted, I quess is probably a better 10 description -- we contracted with Nielsen to generate a report based on certain parameters. They give it to 11 12 Nielsen sells the report, sells their database 13 information to anybody that wants to buy it. Secondly, the Copyright Office did not 14 15 rule on the issue that they're referring to as far as 16 underlying documents to the Nielsen study. The 17 Copyright Office order deals directly and specifically 18 with the Nielsen study. 19 Third, if they are now arguing that this 20 is a 251.48(e) issue, meaning we have put the Nielsen

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

study into evidence, then you'd have to go to the

September 13 ruling, which says they're not entitled

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1 | to that information.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: My question to you was in fact commissioned with regard to MPAA does not commission Nielsen to go out and gather data. That is what Nielsen does. They have an entire library of data, whether it's on a database or in hard copy, and you go like you would -- when you go to Library of Congress, say please get me this, this, this, and this.

MR. OLANIRAN: Precisely.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: A, B, C, and D. Or tomorrow I might want F, G, H, and I out of your database.

MR. OLANIRAN: Yes.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: But you never commission them to create the database. It's almost like a library. You go and you ask for it, and you get it back. It's like going to the Library of Congress and getting information. They already have it; they collect it; it's there. You want it; you get it. You either buy it or whatever. It's like going to the grocery store. You've got all sorts of produce.

1	Today I want oranges and apples. Can you get them for
2	me? Tomorrow I want bananas and grapes, but you
3	didn't ask them to put the produce store together.
4	I think that's my understanding of what
5	Nielsen is. They gather the data; it's there. All
6	sorts of different groups can come and ask for data,
7	but they're gathering it notwithstanding whether
8	you're going to ask them for it or not. It's there;
9	it's available.
10	MR. OLANIRAN: Right. I agree with that.
11	JUDGE COOLEY: May I ask another question
12	then? Do you have the underlying data in your
13	Nielsen data in your possession; that is the data that
1.4	underlies this thing that we've been calling the
15	special study?
16	MR. OLANIRAN: No, we do not.
17	JUDGE COOLEY: Do you have do you have
18	access to that information through Nielsen?
19	MR. OLANIRAN: As far as I know, we do
20	not. The information that we provided to Nielsen we
21	have given to them, the parameters.
22	JUDGE CAMPBELL: The request.

1	MR. OLANIRAN: The request.
2	JUDGE CAMPBELL: The request for
3	households in 45 counties in 48 states or whatever
4	MR. OLANIRAN: Right.
5	JUDGE CAMPBELL: those requests are.
6	JUDGE COOLEY: So, is it your position on
7	this issue here that if he wants the information, he
8	should go to Nielsen to get the underlying data?
9	MR. OLANIRAN: Precisely.
10	JUDGE COOLEY: Okay.
11	JUDGE CAMPBELL: If they'll even provide
12	it, correct?
13	MR. OLANIRAN: If they'll provide it.
14	JUDGE CAMPBELL: I don't know from your
15	discussion here whether they provide that or not.
16	Thank you.
17	MR. OLANIRAN: Thank you.
18	MR. LUTZKER: I respectfully disagree on
19	several points. First, I think the suggestion that
20	MPAA and if you look at the history of the CRT and
21	CARP proceedings, MPAA, working with Nielsen, designed
22	the study over a period of time. Nielsen was intimate

with representatives of MPAA. Alan Cooper was involved in this analysis in the early '80s. Look at the history of CARP, it is absolutely a mistake to think that Nielsen's study is not a personally direct MPAA commissioned document.

In the course of prior proceedings, the effort at obtaining information from the files, the joint support claimants in the 1990/1992 proceeding went after much of the same type of information, and the CARP Panel -- and I urge you to look at that history -- the CARP Panel required the information to be provided. The PBS made claims with respect to this.

These documents are under the control of MPAA for purposes of this proceeding. These are not readily available. They come at a specific designed cost. They may or may not engage in data manipulation based upon theories, criteria, presumptions, information laid down at the behest of MPAA. What is clearly in our view wrong to suggest that this is data that is not contracted for and part and parcel to the MPAA documents in this case.

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Isn't

JUDGE COOLEY: Let me ask you a question. think anybody can answer this. underlying data highly relevant to these proceedings or will become? It seems to me that if you don't go report into evidence. MR. LUTZKER:

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forward with this data, you're going to introduce your He's going to try to cross examine on this evidence. We're going to find out there's nothing really under it, that we don't have the underlying data that we need, we may need, I don't know what we're going to need. We may need it. Ιt seems to me then that we're going to be having a long rebuttal case here with the data being produced in the rebuttal case when maybe we should just deal with it up front. Anybody want to answer that question? Well, I think what we've tried to say is we have tried to deal with it up front. And, I mean, if you take the sum total of all the things we're asking for by these various motions, the resources of Raul Galaz and the Independent

> They had their chance. If you conclude

Producers Group could be overwhelmed by an amount of

documentation in the weeks before a hearing.

that we're correct, that we asked for the documents, the Copyright Office compelled it, they were obligated to deliver, and they didn't deliver it, the first thing that we need to do is focus on their direct case and determine what parts of their direct case need to be stricken for failure to provide documentation. That's what we're asking for. If their case is faulty because they have not provided information that they were obligated to provide, they've got to suffer the consequences during the course of the hearing, and part of that is the striking of claims and factual statements at this stage.

reject our motions and they're correct, then the case goes forward. They can't introduce the documents later. If it does turn out that it's relevant, I mean, you know, at that point it goes to the other aspects.

But, again, we're not asking for the -- we asked for the document production. We sought -- filed motions to compel the document production. We obtained orders from the Copyright Office for

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

compelling production. If it hasn't been produced 1 now, in our view, it's too late to, because you're 2 This is not rebuttal testimony. This is not 3 something -- we have a very tight timetable to deal 4 5 with this proceeding. We had the right to sort of know this 6 7 information, test it, analyze it, and go into a hearing capable of dealing with the documents they 8 9 provided. If this is part of their case and they 10 haven't provided it, then they need to bear the consequences of that. 11 12 MR. TUCCI: Your Honor, could I address 13 that very briefly? JUDGE COOLEY: 14 Sure. 15 MR. TUCCI: We don't know, sitting here 16 right now, what Mr. Lutzker is looking for. But I can 17 tell you that if he's looking for the Nielsen diaries, if he wants the copies of the diaries that are kept in 18 19 the households in Florida, that the person sitting 20 there fills them out, Nielsen won't give them to them.

Nielsen won't give them to us. I mean, if he's

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study,

1	proprietary to Nielsen. That is never going to become
2	an issue in this proceeding, because it's never going
3	to see the light of day.
4	I don't know what else can be provided.
5	Maybe he can enlighten us as to what it is exactly
6	that he's looking for, but we've been at this for an
7	hour and 15 minutes on this particular issue, and I
8	haven't heard one document being offered up as being
9	relevant in these proceedings. We take the results of
LO	a study and use it; that's it. It's like looking a
L1	number up in a telephone book.
12	MR. OLANIRAN: In addition to which we're
13	not introducing the Nielsen study.
14	MR. TUCCI: Right. And the quote
15	MR. OLANIRAN: Again
16	MR. TUCCI: I'm sorry.
L7	MR. OLANIRAN: you've described how we
L8	utilize the Nielsen study. We're not introducing the
19	Nielsen study into evidence.
20	MR. TUCCI: In the 1990 proceeding, he was
21	referring to introducing
22	MR. OLANIRAN: If you look at Exhibit 8,

which they use -- if you look at Exhibit 8, the transcript that they attach, if you go down to the second full paragraph, the sentence that starts with, "I think that," it says, "I think that Mr. Scheiner hasn't put this study in, haven't had its witnesses come in here and say that this is the true measure of marketplace value." So, obviously, the study was put in in that proceeding. We have not put this study in.

And to the extent that we intend to put it in, in the September 13 order, the Copyright Office already told us what we have to comply with to do that.

MR. LUTZKER: If I may address that. The purpose of discovery is the exchange of documents the parties can use for testing the assertions and claims in the proceeding. The MPA may feel, a, that they haven't introduced this document into the proceeding. We feel they have. They rely upon Nielsen data, they rely upon this Nielsen study, and the underlying support of that study needs to be provided to us as a claimant.

We can, by cross examination, get the

documents into the case. I'm not worried about getting documents into the case. They may choose not to put the alpha list in the case. We can question Ms. Kessler. It's in the case. We have it; we can use it. Same thing with regard to the Nielsen study.

I am handicapped in knowing precisely what I want, because if they had been forthcoming and done a sufficient data transfer to us in electronic format, what documentation does CDC have from Nielsen? How does CDC make interpolations to get from A to B to C to 67,412 viewing hours? If we don't have all the documents that's available to make that analysis, we are handicapped in this proceeding.

They may say it's not in evidence in this case. In our view, it absolutely is. The Nielsen study has always been, if you read prior CARP proceedings and they've incorporated by reference those proceedings, the single most important piece of evidence is their Nielsen study, what you characterize it now as the MPA viewer study. It's a merger of information, the foundation of which is Nielsen ratings.

Their study, their whole claim, what it boils down to, is ratings. One program is rated better; therefore, it gets more money. And if you're saying that the source of the ratings that they commissioned for specific community analysis in the cable industry is not in evidence in this case, then I've got a harder case than I thought I had.

I mean, as a practical matter, their case. It's a good case. The proceedings in the past have said it's a good case. They just don't want to provide us the information that can allow us to test it when you get to phase two, because phase two something happens. You go from the macro to the micro. You go from an analysis of billions of hours in particular categories to dozens of hours individual categories. And if I can't say reliable is this piece of information that you're using, how reliable is this, and then the summation is a bunch of these reliable or unreliable pieces of information.

If I can't do that, my case is hurt, frankly, because I think that there are flaws with

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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respect to this study that have been pointed out in past proceedings that they know about, that they've dealt with Nielsen about, that they have -- I don't know all the details for '97 because it's not in the record yet but we'll get on cross examination, perhaps, how has the study changed from '90 to '92? Has it changed? Has it changed the target? There have been critiques of the Nielsen study over this period of time. Does it remain consistent every year, unchanging? They've referenced prior documents. They haven't referenced other documents, because there's no -- there wasn't a -- there was an '89 cable. Then you had the '90 to '92. There's nothing from '93, four, five, and six. Have there been changes?

We're entitled to this information. I think I am handicapped, certainly, and I think Mr. Tucci is correct to the extent that we haven't been as specific and detailed. We asked; they provide. They provided; we asked again. We see some gaps, we ask for some more. And the burden is on them to produce the documents to us. We've done a data dump. They've provided certain documents. We feel those documents

are lacking.

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Now is the point, a day of reckoning. Have they provided enough information? Do you feel that at this point, at the close of discovery -discovery closed months ago. The only issues on this data transfer that happened after May had to do with What was there a protective order? was the confidential information? That was the issues. Ιt questions wasn't had about accessing information, which posed some additional issues, but the data dumps have been made. People are going about their business. Thanksgiving passed, we're heading for Christmas, and then the hearing starts.

Okay. We're at this stage. Now what happens? Do we have enough information, in your view -- do you feel we have enough information? Well, do you feel we have enough information? And then, you know, whether the hearing will show differently or not, who knows? We're saying in advance of the hearing it's obvious, it's obvious we don't have enough information. They've got it, and they've been

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	tested about this in prior proceedings. Now's the
2	time to come to reckoning.
3	JUDGE COOLEY: I just have a very brief
4	question. In MPAA's direct case, Exhibit 3, which I
5	think is what we've been talking about, there's a
6	listing of 81 pages of programs, number of broadcast
7	programs, and type. Where does the information
8	supporting the number of broadcasts come from? I've
9	seen part of this in an alpha list, but alpha list has
10	other things. How can I really know that the Andy
11	Griffith Show had 3,914 broadcasts in 1997?
12	MS. KESSLER: I believe the answer, Your
13	Honor, is that the number is tabulated probably from
14	the TV data data.
15	JUDGE COOLEY: Okay. That answers my
16	specific question.
17	MR. LUTZKER: In answer to that specific
18	question, the underlying documents the only
19	underlying documents identified in response to
20	discovery was the 1997 cable claims filed with the
21	Copyright Office.
22	JUDGE COOLEY: I understand. Thank you.

JUDGE CAMPBELL: it's Now, my 1 understanding that we have finished all of our 2 discussion today on the Independent Producer Group's 3 motion to strike testimony and preclude introduction 4 of evidence. We had some other motions yesterday. We 5 weren't sure which ones were going to be resolved 6 7 today. Mr. Lutzker, you had advised us yesterday 8 9 and very obviously that you had not had a chance to 10 look at all of these motions. Were you able to discern whether there were any more that we could 11 12 fully today or do we need to go through more of the pleading cycle beforehand? 13 MR. LUTZKER: I think if it's okay, I 14 15 mean, I did take a quick look. I don't even -- I mean 16 I've obviously been focusing on the most immediate 17 things, and if I could I'd like to just have -- from 18 my point of view, we can handle them in the pleading 19 cycle. I don't think that we need oral argument. 20 MR. TUCCI: I would agree, Your Honor, 21 especially the motion to reconsider and the motion for

additional discovery. I think we've talked about them

1	pretty extensively yesterday, and I'm not sure that if
2	I was standing up and arguing them right now I would
3	add anything that I didn't say yesterday.
4	JUDGE COOLEY: Excuse me, Mr. Tucci. We
5	discussed MPAA's motion to reconsider. I think this
6	is IPG's motion
7	MR. TUCCI: Exactly. IPG's, correct.
8	JUDGE COOLEY: And we didn't reach that
9	part of it.
10	MR. LUTZKER: Yes. I mean I think that
11	I don't think the issues that we posed in our pleading
12	were let me do this: If I could take like five
13	minutes, I'll reread their brief and see if it's
14	something that I want to sort of
15	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That's fine.
16	MR. LUTZKER: ad lib a response to.
17	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That's fine.
18	MR. LUTZKER: I don't feel I can deal with
19	the additional discovery things. I just really
20	haven't I did read them very quickly this morning,
21	but I frankly can't even remember I know you want
22	them for discovery, but I just would have to I'd

1	prefer to deal with that at least on a piece of paper.
2	JUDGE COOLEY: I tell you what: Maybe we
3	can have this brief CARP meeting right now and come
4	back.
5	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Well, you want to see if
6	she's available? If she's available, then we'll
7	she said she might at least that would help her if
8	we could do that now. Why don't we do that. We'll
9	check and see if we can have our meeting, and then
10	we'll come back here at quarter after four. If we
11	have to any discussion, that should give us sufficient
12	time to get it done by five, I would think.
13	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
14	the record at 3:55 p.m. and went back or
15	the record at 4:20 p.m.)
16	JUDGE CAMPBELL: Please be seated. So,
17	where are we?
18	MR. LUTZKER: What I would suggest is that
19	I will I did a quick read, and I'd like to just
20	sort of file a piece of paper so you have the whole
21	thing. We'll close the cycle. And on the others, I
22	didn't try to revisit the discovery. I certainly want

1	to have an opportunity to think about it, just to give
2	you the benefit that I have a little reflective time
3	on it, and I'll put it down on paper.
. 4	JUDGE CAMPBELL: That's fine.
5	MR. TUCCI: As I stated, I was talking
6	about actually Mr. Lutzker's motion for
7	reconsideration and our motion for additional
8	discovery. We're perfectly happy to submit those on
9	our pleadings, our opposition to the one and our
10	motion with respect to the additional discovery. We
11	will submit those in the pleadings.
12	JUDGE CAMPBELL: So, everyone's in
13	agreement that these will follow through the pleadings
14	cycle in paper form.
14 15	cycle in paper form. MR. LUTZKER: Right.
15	MR. LUTZKER: Right.
15 16	MR. LUTZKER: Right. JUDGE CAMPBELL: Good.
15 16 17	MR. LUTZKER: Right. JUDGE CAMPBELL: Good. MR. OLANIRAN: We agree on something.
15 16 17	MR. LUTZKER: Right. JUDGE CAMPBELL: Good. MR. OLANIRAN: We agree on something. MR. TUCCI: Took us till 4:23.
15 16 17 18	MR. LUTZKER: Right. JUDGE CAMPBELL: Good. MR. OLANIRAN: We agree on something. MR. TUCCI: Took us till 4:23. (Laughter.)

next set of hearings. Is there nothing else that we're going to cover today? Think about it while I keep talking about the hearing schedule. We will reconvene after this day closes. We will being our hearings in January, on January 8 at 9:30 a.m.; is that correct? Everybody understands that, in this room.

Are there any other questions or matters to be brought up today?

JUDGE COOLEY: I do. I'd just like to know if anybody is contemplating filing any motions before we come back again? I mean do you have any motions in the mill right now?

MR. TUCCI: We have none in the mill right now. It is likely, though, based on some of the representations that were made yesterday with respect the WSG California Artist Collection we will relationship that file one additional discovery request. Because we had originally filed a discovery request. Ιt was denied, because of representations that were made in the pleadings that I think were at the odds with the representations that

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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were made yesterday. So, I think that we're entitled, 1 basically, to renew our prior discovery request. 2 JUDGE CAMPBELL: Based on clarification. 3 MR. TUCCI: Yes. It will be very limited. 4 It will be very narrow. That's the only thing that we 5 are even contemplating filing. 6 7 JUDGE CAMPBELL: I want to thank everyone who has been here today and yesterday. I know that 8 9 the discussions have been challenging for you from 10 time to time. But please realize that they've been helpful to the Panel. 11 And I am certain that as a 12 result, eventually it will help all of us arrive at a 13 result that will be fair to all the royalty recipients, and that again is our charge. 14 The Panel had a discussion about this 15 yesterday, and we've had brief discussions before. We 16 17 want to compliment the lawyers on their legal analysis and preparation, both on paper and orally. We've been 18 19 impressed. It's been very helpful. 20 We do have a recommendation, though. The 21 case encompasses a variety of issues. In briefs, the 22 legal analysis is exemplary on both sides. But we

found that contentious descriptions and comments are distracting. And they create an environment that tends to detract from the credibility of the arguments. And it makes it difficult for us to get back to where you are really seeing your major focus.

So, while drafting in the future for this CARP Panel, perhaps the lawyers would consider eliminating personal comments, continue to focus on facts. issues, law, and legal conclusions. Certainly the CARP would find this methodology helpful in its review of your position. And it expects that additional review of the materials in the future by all parties here or parties elsewhere will be assisted the clarity and focus provided by personalized analysis and argument.

Again, your legal analysis is exemplary, and that has been very, very helpful on both sides. You have been so gracious and diplomatic here that when we read the documents, sometimes we wonder if they were prepared by the same people. So, if you could take your professionalism, grace, and dignity, matched with your legal skills, and keep that on paper

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1	in the same way, I'm sure that not only would it be a
2	shining example to others but it would help us as
3	we're sifting through all of these details.
4	So, have a happy holiday, whatever
5	holidays you might be enjoying, and I urge you to
6	enjoy as many as possible, religious and/or otherwise.
7	And have a happy new year. Be safe in your travels.
8	And we will look forward to seeing all of you on the
9	8th of January. Thank you.
10	(Whereupon, the oral arguments were
11	concluded at 4:25 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in

the matter of:

Oral Arguments:

Distribution of 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 Cable Royalty Funds, Docket No. 2000-2 CARP CD 93-97

Before:

Library of Congress

Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel

Date:

December 12, 2000

Place:

Washington, DC

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.

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